The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 240.

FIRST EDITION.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

The Great Explorer's Story of His Unexampled Journey.

New Lands and Strange Peoples—Unveiling the African Mystery—Three Days' Desperate Fighting with the Waturu—One Hundred and Twenty-six Lives Lost on the March—Usukuma Traversed and the Victoria Nyanzi Reached.

[From the New York Herald.]

VILLAGE OF KAGEHYI, DISTRICT OF UCHAMBI, USUKUMA, ON THE VICTORIA NYANZA, March 1, 1875.

The second part of the programme laid before me as Commander of the Anglo-American Press Expedition to perform, ended successfully at noon on 27th February, 1875. The great lake first discovered by Captain Speke—the Victoria Nyanza—was sighted and reached by us on that day; and it is with the feeling of the most devout gratitude to Almighty God for preserving us, amid manifold perils, that I write these lines.

Vicissitudes of Travel.

On leaving Mpwapa we edged northward across the Desert of Marenga Mkali, or the Bilber Water, leaving the vain chief of Mbumi far to the south, and traversed Northern Ugogo with the usual success attending travelers in Southern Ugogo. The chiefs practiced the usual arts to fleece us of property, and blackmailed us at every opportunity. Now, we met chiefs more audibly disposed toward strangers to pay heavier tribute in other chiefs' lands. We crossed broad and bleak plains, where food was scarce and cloth vanished fast, to enter hilly districts where food was abundant, the people civil and the chiefs kind. We traversed troublesome districts, where wars and rumors of wars were rife, the people treacherous and hostile, to enter countries full of, as the mercy of the ferocious Wahumba on the north, and the Wahebe to the south. The good and evil fortune alternated during our travels through Ugogo—an epitome in brief of our after experiences. Furious rainy tempests accompanied us each day, and some days both nature and man warred against us, while on other days both seemed combined to bless us. Under our adverse fates the expedition seemed to melt away; men died from fatigue and famine, many were left behind sick, while many, again, deserted. Promises of reward, kindness, threats, punishments, had no effect. The expedition seemed doomed.

The western frontier of Ugogo was reached on the last day of 1874. We rested two days, and since struck direct north, along an almost level plain, which some said extended as far as Niyanza. We found by questioning the natives that we were also traveling along the western extremity of Wanuba, which we were glad to hear, as we fondly hoped that our march would be less molested.

Two days' march north brought us to the confines of the Unguhi, a country famous for elephants; but here our route inclined northwest, and, we entered Ukimbu, or Uyanzi, at its northeastern extremity.

Fabulous Guides.

We had hired guides in Ugogo to take us as far as Iramba, but at Muhajala, in Ukimbu, they deserted us. Fresh guides were engaged at Muhalala, who took us one day's march farther northwest, but at night they also deserted, and in the morning we were left on the edge of a wide wilderness without a guide. On the road the previous day the guide had informed us that three days' march would bring us to Urimi, and relying on the truth of the report I had purchased ten days' provisions, so that this second desertion did not much disconcert us nor raise any suspicion, though it elicited many unpleasant remarks about the treachery of the Wagogo. We therefore continued our march, but on the morning of the second day the narrow, ill-defined track which we had followed became lost in a labyrinth of elephant and rhinoceros paths. The best men were dispatched in all directions to seek out the lost road, but they were all unsuccessful, and we had no resource left but the compass. On the evening of the third day the first death in the wilderness occurred.

Hunger and Thirst.

The fourth day's march lasted nearly the whole day, though we made but fourteen miles, and was threefold more arduous than that of the preceding day. Not a drop of water was discovered during the march, and the weaker people, laboring under their loads, hunger and thirst, lagged behind the vanguard many miles, which caused the rear guard, under two of the white men, much suffering. As the rear guard advanced they shouldered the loads of the weaker ones, and endeavored to encourage them to resume the march. Some of these men were enabled to reach the camp, where their necessities were relieved by medicine and restoratives. But five men strayed from the path which the passing expedition had made, and were never seen alive again. Scouts sent out to explore the woods found one dead about a mile from our road; the others must have hopelessly wandered on until they also fell down and died.

The fifth day brought us to a small village, lately erected, called Uveriveri, the population of which consisted of four men, their wives and little ones. These people had not a grain of food to spare. Most of the men of our expedition were unable to move for hunger and fatigue. In this dire extremity I ordered a halt and selected twenty of the strongest men to proceed to Suna, twenty-nine miles northwest from Uveriveri, to purchase food. In the interval I explored the woods in search of game, but the search was fruitless, though one of my men discovered a lion's den and brought me two young lions, which I killed and skinned. Returning to camp from my fruitless hunt I was so struck with the pinched faces of my poor people that I could have wept heartily could I have done so without exciting fear of our fate in their minds, but I resolved to do something toward relieving the pressing needs of fierce hunger.

Making Gruel in a Trunk.

To effect this a sheet iron trunk was emptied of its contents, and being filled with water, was placed on the fire. I then broke open our medical stores and took five pounds of Scotch oatmeal and three tins of revalenta arabica, with which I made gruel to feed over 220 men. Oh, it was a rare sight to see these poor famine stricken people hasten to that forgotten sheet iron trunk and assist me to cook that huge pot of gruel, to see them fan the fire to a fiercer heat, and, with their gourds full of water, stand by to cool the boiling water when it threatened to overflow, and it was a still more rare sight to watch the pleasure steal over their faces as they drank the generous food. The sick and weaker ones received a larger portion near my tent, and another tin of oatmeal was opened for their supper and breakfast. But a long time must elapse before I shall have the courage to describe my feelings during the interval I waited for the return of my people from Suna with food, and fruitless would be the attempt to describe the anxiety with which I listened for the musketry announcing their success.

Timely Relief.

After forty-eight hours' waiting we heard the joyful sounds, which woke us all into new life and vigor. The food was most greedily seized by the hungry people, and so animating was the report of the food purveyors that the soldiers, one and all, clamored to be led away that afternoon. Nowise loth myself to march away from this fatal jungle, I assented; but two more poor fellows breathed their last before we left camp.

A Strange People.

In Urimi, at Suna, we discovered a people remarkable for their manly beauty, noble proportions and nakedness. Neither man nor boy had either cloth or skins to cover his nudity; but women bearing children only boasted of goat skins. With all their physical beauty and fine proportions they were the most suspicious people we have yet seen. It required great tact and patience to induce them to part with food for our cloth and beads. Our people were so worn out with fatigue that six more poor fellows died here.

From Chiwyu we journeyed two days through Urimi to Mangara, where Kaif Hallack—the carrier of Kirk's letter bag to Livingstone, whom I compelled to accompany me to Ujiji in 1871—was brutally murdered. He had been suffering from asthma, and I had permitted him to follow the expedition slowly, the rear guard being all employed as carriers because of the heavy sick list, when he was waylaid by the natives and hacked to pieces. This was the first overt act of hostility on the part of the Warimi. Unable to fix the crime on any particular village, we resumed our journey, and entered Ituru, a district of Northern Urimi, on the 21st of January.

The Leewumbu River.

The village near which we camped was called Wingata, and was situated in a broad and populous valley, containing, probably, some 2,000 or 3,000 souls. Here we discovered the river which received all the streams that flowed between Vinyata and Chiwyu. It is called here Leewumbu, and its flow from this valley was west. The natives received us coldly, but as we were on two days' journey from Iramba I reenabled my exertions to conciliate the surly suspicious people, and that evening my efforts seemed crowned with success, for they brought milk, eggs and chickens to me for sale, for which I part freely with cloth. The fame of my liberality reached the ears of the great man of the valley, the magic doctor, who, in the absence of a recognized king, is treated with the deference and respect due to royalty by the natives. This important personage brought me a fat ox on the second day of my arrival at Vinyata, and in exchange received double its value in cloth and beads, and a rich present was bestowed upon his brother and son. The great man begged for the heart of the slaughtered ox, which was freely given him, and other requests were likewise honored by prompt gifts.

We had been compelled to take advantage of the fine sun which shone this day to dry the bales and goods, and I noticed, though without misgiving, that the natives eyed them greedily. The morning of the third day the magic doctor returned again to camp to beg for more beads to make brotherhood with him. To this, after some slight show of reluctance to give too much, I assented, and he departed apparently pleased.

The War Cry of the Waturu.

Half an hour afterward the war cry of the Waturu was heard resounding through each of the 200 villages of the valley of the Leewumbu. Suddenly we saw the outskirts of the camp darkened by about 100 natives in full war costume. Feathers of the bustard, the eagle and the kite waved above their heads, or the mane of the zebra and the giraffe encircled their brows; their left hands held their bows and arrows, while their right bore their spears. While we waited to see what the Waturu intended to do, their numbers increased tenfold, and every bush and tree hid a warrior. They complained that one of our men had stolen some milk and butter, for which they were paid in cloth, and they seemed satisfied.

Hostilities Begun.

But it was evident that though the elders were satisfied the warriors were not, as they could be seen hurrying by scores from all parts of the valley and gesticulating violently in crowds. As we watched them we noted that about 200 detached themselves from the gesticulating crowds east of the camp and were hurrying to the thick bush west of us. Soon afterward one of my men returned from that direction bleeding profusely from his left arm, and excitedly reported that he and a youth named Sulleman were out collecting firewood when they were attacked by a large crowd of savages, who were hidden in the bush. A knobstick had crushed his nose and a spear had severely wounded him in the arm, but he had managed to escape, while Sulleman was killed, a dozen spears having been plunged into his back. While we were preparing without ostentation to defend ourselves from what I conceived to be an imminent attack, the Waturu, now a declared enemy, advanced upon the camp, and a shower of arrows fell all around us. Sixty soldiers, held in readiness, were at once ordered to deploy in front of the camp, fifty yards off, and the Waugnana, or freemen of Zanzibar, clothed in mail, instantly rushed out of the camp, and the battle commenced.

When the skirmishers returned they announced that fifteen of the enemy were killed, while a great many more were wounded and borne off by their friends. They had all distinguished themselves—even "Bull," the British bulldog, had seized one of the Waturu by the leg, and had given him a taste of the power of the English canines of his breed before the poor savage was mercifully dispatched by a Snider bullet.

The next morning the enemy appeared in greater force than ever, and we were not slow to continue the fight. Accordingly I selected four experienced men to lead four several detachments, and gave orders that they should march in different directions through the valley and meet at some high rocks distant five miles off; that they should seize upon all cattle and burn every village as soon as taken. Obedient to the command they sallied out of the camp and began the second day's fight. They were soon vigorously engaged with the enemy, who fled fast and furious before them to an open plain on the banks of the Leewumba. The detachment under Farjalla Christie became too excited, and because the enemy ran imagined that they had but to show themselves to cause the natives to fly; but once on the plain—having drawn them away isolated miles from any succor—they turned upon them and slaughtered the detachment to a man, except the messenger, who had been detailed to accompany the detachment to report success or failure. I had taken the precaution to send one swift-footed man to accompany each detachment for this purpose. This messenger came from Farjalla to procure assistance, which was not long delayed, though too late to aid the unfortunate men, but not too late to save the second detachment from a like fate, as the victorious enemy, after slaughtering the first detachment, had turned upon the second with the evident intention to cut the entire force opposed to them in detail. When the support arrived they found the second detachment all but lost. Two soldiers were killed. The captain, Ferahan, had a deep spear wound in his side. The others were hemmed in on all sides. A volley was poured into the rear of the astonished enemy, and the detachment was saved. With their combined forces our people poured a second volley, and continued their march almost unopposed to the northern and eastern extremity of the valley. Meanwhile, smoke was seen issuing from the south and southwest, informing us that the third and fourth detachments were pursuing their way victoriously, and soon a score or more villages were enwrapped in a dense volume of smoke. Even at a distance of eight miles we beheld burning villages, and shortly after fired settlements to the north and east announced our victory on all sides.

Toward evening the soldiers returned, bringing cattle and an abundance of grain to the camp; but when the muster-roll was called I found I had lost twenty-one men, who had been killed, while thirty-five deaths of the enemy were reported.

Just before day break on the fourth day we left our camp and continued our journey northwest, with provision sufficient to last us six days, leaving the people of Iturn to ponder on the harsh fate they had drawn on themselves by their greed, treachery and wanton murder, and attack on peaceful strangers.

We are still a formidable force, strong in numbers, guns and property, though, for an expedition destined to explore so many thousands of miles of new countries, we had suffered severely. I had left the coast with over 300 men; but when I numbered the expedition at Mgongo Tembo, in Iramba, which we reached three days after departing from the scene of our war, I found that I had but 194 men left. This in less than three months, I had lost by dysentery, famine, heart disease, desertion and war, over 125 men natives of Africa and one European.

Varying Fortunes.

Various were our fortunes in our travels between Mgongo Tembo, in Iramba, and the Nyanza. We traversed the whole length of Usukuma, through the districts of Mombiti, Usiha, Mondo, Sengerema and Marya, and, passing through Usmow, reentered Usukuma by Uchambi, and arrived at the lake after a march of 720 miles.

In Iramba, between Mgongo Tembo and Mombiti we came upon what must have been in former times an arm of the Victoria Niyanzi. It is called the Lumamberri Plain, after a river of that name, and is about forty miles in width. Its altitude is 4,775 feet above the sea and but a few feet above the Victoria Niyanza. We were fortunate in crossing the broad, shallow stream in the dry season, for during the *masika*, or rainy season, the plain is converted into a wide lake.

The Leewumbu river, after a course of 170 miles, becomes known in Usukuma as the Monangali river. After another run of 100 miles it is converted into Shimeeyu, under which name it enters the Victoria east of this port of Kagehy. Roughly the Shimeeyu may be said to have a length of 320 miles.

After penetrating the forest and jungle west of the Lumamberri we enter Usukuma—a country thickly peopled and rich in cattle. It is a series of rolling plains, with here and there, far apart, a chain of jagged hills. The descent to the lake is so gradual that I expect to find upon sounding it, as I intend to do, that, though it covers a vast area, it is very shallow.

Mustering the Expedition.

I mustered the men of the expedition yesterday and ascertained it to consist of three white men and 166 Wanguana soldiers and carriers, twenty-eight having died since leaving Iturn thirty days ago. Over one-half of our force has thus been lost by desertion and deaths. This is terrible, but I hope that their long rest here will revive the weak and strengthen the strong. The dreadful scourge of the expedition has been dysentery. The Arabs would have taken nine months or more to march this long distance, while we have performed it in only 163 days, including halts. As I vaccinated every member of the expedition on the coast, I am happy to say that not one fell a victim to smallpox.

North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

RALEIGH, October 11.—The State Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* this evening, after a session of thirty-one working days. In the last few days of the session many important ordinances were passed, amounting to a general emancipation of the Legislature from the restrictions under which it has labored since 1868, and giving it larger powers. The public debt question was not interfered with, several ineffectual attempts being made to repudiate the special tax bonds.

The Longmade Murder.

CONCORD, October 11.—A crowd estimated at five thousand persons was at the locality of the Longmade murder yesterday, but nothing was discovered tending to move the evidence against Drew. An aunt of the deceased girl will testify that Josie stood in fear of Drew. There are rumors of the finding of bloody overalls, but the story lacks confirmation.

Serious Illness of A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 11.—Alexander H. Stephens was taken ill on Saturday. His suffering is represented as excruciating and his condition critical. He is afflicted with stone in the bladder.

SECOND EDITION

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Election To-day.

Cheering News from All Points.

Republicans Confident of Victory.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COLUMBUS, O., October 11, 1875.

To-night closes the hardest fought political battle that has ever taken place in this State. Both parties have completely exhausted all means at their command to win a decisive victory to-morrow, and judging from what I can gather at both the Republican and Democratic headquarters, the outlook at this writing (11 P. M.) is very favorable for a majority of from five to ten thousand for Hayes. A Democratic headquarters they admit that they have been losing ground very fast since Schurz entered the State. If the election had gone off three weeks ago Allen would have carried the State by 25,000 majority, and if it could be postponed for ten days Hayes would undoubtedly have 30,000 majority. Along the Ohio river Allen will poll a great many Republican votes, but when it comes to the Western Reserve districts, Hayes will sweep it almost solid. Here is where the school question will tell on Allen. Will send you a later dispatch. C.

Later.

1:30 A. M.—Reports received at Republican headquarters up to this time report everything in the very best shape, and a victory for the Republicans a certainty. Large meetings were held to-night throughout the entire State, and the reports from the manufacturing and labor districts received to-night are very satisfactory. In the large towns and cities there will be large Republican gains, beyond a doubt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Troops to be Withdrawn from the Servian Frontier.

The War Between Liberia and Barbarians.

Dutch Men-of-War Sent to the Carribean Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Business Failure.

LONDON, October 11.—John Sergio Gallatta, a merchant of this city, has failed. Liabilities $750,000.

Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, October 11.—The Mark Lane *Express* this evening, in its weekly review of the produce market has the following: The weather has been much broken, there having been hail in some places, but the interruption to field labor has only been partial. The dampness has interfered with the threshing, and the quality of samples is generally bad. The upward tendency in prices is continued, though business is restricted. The averages as compared with 1874 are two pence lower, while in France they are slightly higher. There is less doing at Odessa, but rates are maintained. Danzig is also dearer. The receipts of wheat from India are unprecedented. The quality is low, however, but if shipments pay, it places a vast acreage at the service of England.

Russia Invading Foreign Territory

LONDON, October 12—6 A. M.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that a small Russian force has been sent to Karateghin, one hundred and fifty miles south of Shokandie. The English claim, according to their official maps, that Karateghin is in Afghan territory.

CHINA.

Proper Treatment of Foreigners.

SHANGHAI, October 11.—An edict has appeared in the *Gazette*, at Pekin, enjoining proper treatment of foreigners. The important points are that the English Ministers demands, including the punishment of the Margary murderers, are still it abeyance. The prospects are now not so favorable for an ultimate settlement.

LIBERIA.

The War With the Barbarians.

LONDON, October 12—6 A. M.—The Consul of Liberia here gives to the press a report of the progress of the war of the Liberians with barbarous tribes. It states that five engagements have been fought, in all of which the Liberians have been victorious.

ITALY.

Representation at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

ROME, October 11.—Italy will appoint a committee of Italians resident in America to act at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The Pope will send two Mosaics, representing a Madonna, by Raphael.

TURKEY.

The Servian Frontier.

LONDON, October 11.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special stating that Servia and Turkey have mutually agreed to withdraw their troops from the frontier.

GERMANY.

A $1,000,000 Fire.

BERLIN, October 11.—The Kaiserhof Hotel, in this city, is totally burned. It was the finest of the kind in Germany. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

SPAIN.

Fire in Santander.

SANTANDER, October 11.—A great fire is now raging in a timber yard near the railway depot in this city. The premises contain a great quantity of pine timber.

FRANCE.

The Turkish Debt.

PARIS, October 11.—It is reported that the British and French Governments are in communication relative to the steps to be taken in view of the recent edict in regard to the Turkish debt.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Men-of-War for the Carribean Sea.

LONDON, October 12—6:30 A. M.—The *Morning Post* reports that Holland has just sent five men-of-war to the Carribean sea.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1875.

The Grievances of the Fall River Operatives.

The Germania Assembly Rooms were packed yesterday with workmen who had gathered to listen to the story of the grievances of the Fall River mill operatives. John Swinton was chairman, and the speakers were John Bailey, Morgan Jefferson and Billehj, delegates from the Fall River weavers, and Swinton McGuire, Winter and Thompson, of New York. The speakers introducing the delegates said that they came to represent the white slaves of Rhode Island. Among the sentiments most loudly applauded was one from Leander Thompson, that any man who controled over $1,000,000 was both a thief and robber.

Illicit Stills Seized.

Two illicit stills and contraband material, valued at $15,000, were seized in Brooklyn on Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, colder, cloudy weather, and occasional rain, followed by clearing weather and frosts on Wednesday morning.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Samuel C. Dimmick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, October 11.—Hon. Samuel C. Dimmick, Attorney General of this State, died to-night of pneumonia.

The Miners' War.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 11.—Thomas Devine, night watchman at the Palmer Vein colliery, near New Philadelphia, was shot and probably mortally wounded to-night, while on his way to work. The assassin escaped.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, October 11.—The steamship Scandinavian, from Montreal, has arrived.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Arrived—The steamship Egypt, from Liverpool.

Don't Forget

the second and last sale of [illegible] lots at auction at Mount Lebanon Cemetery, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Supreme Court.

The Secretaryship of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1875.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its October term to-day. All the Justices were on the bench with the exception of Associate Justice Miller.

At the instance of Attorney General Pierrepont, the 26th inst. was set for the argument of the appeal of the United States from the decision of the Court of Claims, the latter having made a decision favorable to claims of the Union Pacific Railroad on account of transportation.

The Secretaryship of the Interior.

There are no new developments concerning the Secretaryship of the Interior. Gen. Cowan, who has been acting as Secretary, has not signed any papers to-day, and at one o'clock visited the Attorney General to obtain his opinion as to the legality of serving to-day. Secretary Delano's resignation took effect on October 1st, and the point at issue is whether that day shall be considered as one of the ten days of service allowed by law to *ad interim* service without special appointment. The Attorney General has not decided yet, but slaughtering the duties of Acting Secretary after to-day.

Reports on the Vienna Exposition.

The reports of the United States Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition are now being issued by the Government printing office. The first out is that on the metallurgy of lead, silver, copper and zinc, by Edward Richter, a mining engineer. It is an elaborate review of the exhibits of various nationalities and their processes of smelting and refining, with minute discriptions of the latest discoveries of roasting and smelting. Also published

Geographers' Headquarters.

James T. Gardner, Chief Geographer of the Geological and Geographical Survey of Territories of the United States, has, with his staff, established headquarters here for the winter.

Fisher's Case.

In the Criminal Court, to-day, the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of young Fisher, late Assistant United States District Attorney, was withdrawn.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—To-day's election in Nebraska promises to be of great interest, and will be warmly contested.

—Dr. Hans Von Bulos arrived at Boston on the steamer Parthia, from Liverpool, on Monday.

—A dozen of the participants in the recent fatal prize fight at Buzzy woods, near Boston, are held for trial.

—There was a heavy frost at Omaha last Sunday night. Ice formed three-sixteenths of an inch thick on the lowlands.

—John Hutchinson, who killed Jacob Sutter at Cairo a few months ago, was arrested on the steamer James Howard on Monday.

—Otis Reed, an actor and elocutionist, and for many years the "Lord Dundreary" of Laura Keene's company, died in Boston last Sunday night.

—The Springfield *Republican* announces that General Bartlett has declined the nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket.

—Alex. L. Tatem was arrested at Memphis for the murder of Jno. Aiken, a planter, near Cotton Plank, Ark., on Saturday morning. Tatem admits the killing of Aiken, but claims justification.

—A gentleman prominently connected with the Guiteau case, in Montreal, states that no day has been set for the burial of Guiteau's remains, and that it is possible it may be deferred for a considerable time.

—A mild form of influenza has developed itself among the horses in Louisville, large numbers now being affected. It is believed to be similar to the epidemic which prevailed among the horses a few years ago, though as yet it has not shown itself to be as severe.

—Every indication points to a large attendance at the soldiers' reunion at Indianapolis, Ind. At a rousing meeting at Lafayette, on Monday night, the finance committee reported $1,000 raised for a free train. Lafayette is the only city in Indiana that sends a free train.

PRESS EXCURSION.

Journalistic Trip Over the Castle Shannon Railway and Into its Coal Mines.

About thirty of the journalists now in attendance at the meeting of the Exposition, together with a number of local members of the craft, who belong to the Reception Committee of the Pittsburgh press, made a trip yesterday afternoon over the road and into the mines of the Castle Shannon R. R. The excursion was in accordance with the invitation from the President and officers of the C. S. R., and was a thoroughly delightful one, being enjoyed to the fullest extent by all who were fortunate enough to be participants in it. The party assembled at half-past three o'clock at Press Headquarters on Fourth avenue and, under the leadership of Mr. J. S. Keating, were conducted up the Monongahela Incline Plane to the depot of the Castle Shannon depot where one of the finest and most commodious of the company's cars was placed at their disposal. Entering the coach, they were drawn through the dark tunnel, around the sharp bend and up the steep hillside to the trestle work which leads into the mines. Here coal cars were substituted for the passenger coach, and in these rough but safe conveyances the members of the party were taken to the mouth of the pits, where they were shown the method of mining coal, concerning which the public have lately heard so much in connection with the discussions between operators and their employes relative to screening, and the distance at which the wires shall be placed. From this point a jaunt of two miles was made directly into the heart, the very inmost recesses of the mines, and an exit from these subterranean depths was effected at a point about half a mile from one of the railway stations. Mr. Hays proposed returning through another mine, but most of the tourists thought they had had sufficient experience of the absence of black diamonds, and preferred pedestrianating where they would feel more at ease. They were assured that there was no danger, but the frequent proximity to their heads of the "horseback," which has an ugly habit of falling sometimes and laying a man out, was enough to induce them to forego any further underground experiences. When the train was reached it made good time to Castle Shannon, where the work shops of the company were inspected, and an examination made of the large locomotive and new cars intended for the Castle Shannon Inclined Plane, now nearing completion. After this place of interest had been thoroughly done, an embarkation for home was made, the depot being reached at seven o'clock.

Before leaving the car a meeting was organized by calling Mr. Fleming to the chair, and selecting Messrs. Rosing and Haslett as Secretaries. As a manifestation of the feeling entertained by the party toward the management of the road, Mr. Ogden offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Milton D. Hays, the President, Josiah Reymer, Esq., the secretary and Treasurer, and Thos. N. Miller, Esq., of the Board of Directors of the Castle Shannon Railway, for their kindness and courtesy in escorting us over their road and through their coal mines.

This was appropriately replied to by Mr. Hays.

Mr. Keating presented the following:

Resolved, That we hereby express our obligations to the management of the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company for kindness extended on this occasion.

This was also adopted unanimously.

The trip throughout was a most enjoyable one and will not soon be forgotten by those who took part in it.

BASE BALL.

Defeat of the Xanthas—The Meadville Mutuals Laid Out—A Victory for the Neshannocks.

The Xantha club was defeated by the Sewickleys in the game at Union Park, yesterday afternoon, by a score, in seven innings, of fourteen to ten. Darkness prevented the playing of the entire nine innings. The score in detail is as follows:

Xanthas.	O.	R.	*Sewickley.*	O	R.
Douthett, c. f..	1	3	Backus, c.	3	0
Wilkinson, l b.	3	1	Blair, 3 b.....	3	2
Hogan, p.....	2	2	Zoller, l. f.....	2	1
Lane, c.....	3	0	Stiles, 2 b.....	3	2
Graham, 3 b	1	2	Keenan, 1 b....	3	2
Guise, s. s.....	3	0	Warden, p.....	3	2
Patterson, r. f..	4	0	Sample, r. f....	1	2
Sullivan, 2 b...	1	2	Fleming, c. f...	3	1
Curry, l. f.....	3	0	McGeary, s. s..	0	2
Total....	21	10	Total....	21	14

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Xanthas.....	2	1	2	3	1	1	0—10
Sewickleys.....	0	4	4	2	2	2	0—14

The Xantha and Oil City clubs play this afternoon and the game will be a very fine one.

At Mercer yesterday afternoon the Unions, of that place, defeated the famous Mutuals of Meadville by a score of 17 to 14.

The game between the Oil City's and Neshannocks, of New Castle, played at the latter place yesterday, was won by the Neshannocks by a score of 16 to 14.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts. An application was made in behalf of the bankrupts, to allow on the payment of wages to the amount preferred by the bankrupt act, $50 each, to the laborers and workingmen of the firm, out of a certain deposit belonging to the estate in the Union National Bank. The Court took the matter under consideration and reserved its decision.

Garrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Application was made for an injunction to restrain Thomas Mellon from proceeding with an execution against Andrew F. Baum; argued by Mr. Campbell for and Mr. Mellon against the same. The Court granted the injunction.

In the matter of Christopher Rogers, Baer & Stegmayer, John Levi, and Ileon & Knapp, bankrupts, Luzerne county, the Court confirmed the reports of the Register, as to the distribution of certain funds to lien creditors.

State Supreme Court.

(Before a Full Bench.)

The following judgments were entered in the State Supreme Court yesterday:

H. Hanft, with notice, etc., vs. R. H. Davis, for use, etc. Error to the Common Pleas Court No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Coursin's and Gordon's appeals from the decree of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 of Allegheny county. The appeal of James Gordon dismissed with costs. The decree below confirmed and record remitted to the Court below for further proceedings. The costs of the appeal of Coursin and others ordered to be paid by the appellee. Opinion by Sharswood and a dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Hezzelton, deceased. Appeal of Wm. Boyd & Son et al. Decree affirmed. Appellants dismissed and appellants ordered to pay the costs. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Coon & Niel vs. N. P. Reed. Error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Schnapps' appeal from the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Decree dismissed, appeal dismissed, and appellants ordered to pay costs of appeal. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Manus McGlaughlin vs. Peter McGee. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Carrier's appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree reversed and set aside, and report of the Auditor confirmed, the costs of appeal to be paid by Isaac Jones, the trustee and appellee. Opinion by Paxson.

Lucas & Co. vs. The Government National Bank of Pottsville. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Levy vs. Levy. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Record ordered to be remitted to the Court below, with directions to enter judgment against the defendant for such sum as to right and justice may belong. Opinion by Gordon.

Kelly's appeal from the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Decree reversed. Opinion by Williams.

B. W. Morgan & Co. vs. John A. McKee. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Williams.

Ziegler vs. Shomo. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Gordon.

J. W. Allison and A. Evans, Jr., vs. R. W. Porterfield and M. C. Treat. Appeals of both parties from the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Appeals of defendants dismissed, and so much of the decree as orders a perpetual injunction to issue, affirmed. The residue of the decree set aside, and bill dismissed at the costs of both appeals. Opinion by Williams.

Pownell vs. Bair. Error to Lancaster Common Pleas. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Masselman vs. East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad Company. Error to Lancaster Common Pleas. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Snively's executors vs. Sloven and wife. Error to Franklin Common Pleas. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward.

Steel et al. vs. Mc. Ashley. *Certiorari* from *nisi prius* of Philadelphia. Decree reversed and the bill of plaintiffs dismissed at their costs. Opinion by Gordon.

The only case heard from that of the Ridgewood Railroad Company, an appeal from the Common Pleas Court No. 2 of Allegheny county. The company was organized on May 24th, 1853, under the provisions of the "Free Railroad Law." The road connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad near Edgewood station, and from there runs a coal field about one mile distant, near Wilkinsburg. The route ran over the land of James Kelly, and the company failing to agree with him as to the price of a right over his grounds tendered a bond in the sum of $25,000 to secure him against loss. Upon his refusal to accept this bond, it was presented to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 and was approved. The Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the deaf and dumb subsequently appeared, filed its bill in equity, alleged ownership, and asked an injunction restraining the railroad company from proceeding with the road. Judge Kirkpatrick gave a preliminary injunction, and stopped the company in their work. The railroad company then tendered to the institution a bond for $30,000, to indemnify them for any damage they might sustain. This they refused to accept and it was presented to Court, approved and filed. A certificate to this effect having been presented to Judge Kirkpatrick, a motion was filed to dissolve the injunction. He refused and the case was appealed and a dissolution of the injunction obtained at the October and November term, 1873. The road was then completed and is now in operation. Meantime an answer being filed by the railroad company to the plaintiff's bill, a Master was appointed, who took testimony. The Master reported in favor of the railroad company, and recommended a decree dismissing the plaintiff's bill. Exceptions were filed to the Master's report, and the Court below reversed his finding, decreed an injunction restraining the defendants from using their road, and made an order that they should restore the premises to the condition in which they were before the commencement of the road. The present appeal is from that decree. John Dalzell and M. W. Acheson appear for the appellants, S. Schoyer, Jr. and George P. Hamilton, Jr. for appellees.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe)

An order was issued for the discharge of Daniel Burgan under the insolvent laws.

In the case of Julius Yaeger vs. Lewis Riggs, an action on a book account, the jury returned a verdict certifying a balance of ten dollars in favor of plaintiff.

The jury found for plaintiff for $63.25 in the case of D. W. Lloyd vs the *Commercial* Printing Company. An action for libel. The plaintiff was a party in a case tried in the District Court in November last, and in the report of the proceedings made by the defendant company, the case was inadvertently mixed with another. The plaintiff claimed that the publication as it was made, reflected seriously on his character, and hence brought this suit.

In the case of W. S. Bissell vs. Thomas Wood, an action to recover on a bond, the jury found in favor of plaintiff for $100.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the "Verein Frohsun" Society.

In the case of Wm. Thompson vs. George Thompson and wife, an action of ejectment the jury found for plaintiff for six and a quarter cents damages and costs.

The case of James Gothart and wife vs. H. C. Bowers. Verdict for paintiff for $142.31.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

Jerry Carroll, indicted for assault with intent to rob, on oath of John Byers, pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of James Kelly, indicted for adultery, on oath of Maggie Crosby.

John Heckman was convicted of *fornix et cet.*, charged by Rosanna Getline.

John McElheney pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by C. A. Wormeastle, and was sentenced to the Work House for thirty days.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Jacob Duss, of the Nineteenth ward, indicted on oath of John S. Davis, for selling liquor without license.

Enoch Bowerion pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny preferred by Henry Elkin.

James Powers, Wm. Gribbons and John White were acquitted of charges of assault and battery.

Louis Lorne was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief.

James Maloy and James Crone are on trial on cross suits of assault and battery.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Pat Bradley,	Dewaine and Meely,
Matilda Muse,	Frederick et al., (6)
Christ Miller,	W. F. Stewart,
Louisa Lean,	Jas. Boyd *alias* Boyle,
Mary O'Connell,	Mich. Comesky et al.,
John Bahmer,	John Schultz, Jr.,
Joseph Connors,	Annie Robinson,
James Maloy,	David Megran,
Horace Hamilton,	Joseph Lowery,
John Lucas et al.,	Pat Gorman,
Walker Sellers,	Thos. Carr,
Henry Mahlman,	Henry Lippert,
John Wartney,	James Cohen.

Arguments Concluded.

The arguments were yesterday concluded in the Magee-MaCarthy case. A [illegible] has not yet been made known.

Court Brevities.

A MEETING of the bar was to have been

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE Eastern papers are discussing, quite largely, the necessity of large structures for the evangelistic services of MOODY and SANKEY. When the proper time arrives, that difficulty need not be considered as in the way of their coming here.

WENDELL PHILLIPS promptly replies to the letter of CARL SCHURZ, controverting his first letter on the subject of currency. The letter is not equal to the usual efforts of Mr. PHILLIPS, in that it aims to reply *seriatim* to every remark and inuendo contained in SCHURZ' reply. He illustrates that an able mind, chained to a single idea, loses its freedom and power. The 3-65 inter-convertible bond is so impracticable that its advocacy belittles really strong minds.

THE heavy and searching storm of Sunday shows that we are not fully free from the exceptional weather that has marked nearly a year past. We had, first, a Winter of unprecedented severity; then a late Spring, followed by a Summer that was almost entirely free from torrid heats. We should now be in the full enjoyment of the balmy softness of Indian Summer, yet, in place of this, we have cold, bleak storms, that remind of November, and its harbingers of coming Winter. We are not weather prophets, yet we imagine that a change *must* occur, and the fall blessings of Indian Summer be yet realized.

WHILE the Democratic press in this State are straining to assume an apparently aggressive attitude, is it not a little strange that they do not repel the statements relative to PERSHING and PIOLLET? Or do they think that silence will cause the inidences of the evidence presented to speedily die? If so they are greatly mistaken. The conduct of PERSHING and PIOLLET during the war, so full of sympathy with rank treason, has no word of excuse or palliation. The low and gross evil of turning under the influence of $500 fees, or $400 bribes, is not interpreted as a lofty and noble form of consecration to the will of the people. The hostility to the interests of the farmers, and particularly of the well-being laboring men, cannot be palliated. The strange part of the affair is, that the Democratic press do not attempt to do this. They ignore the entire question, and hope it may die a natural death. This should prompt the people all the more to remember and punish treason to the country and themselves.

THE *Dispatch*, with that precocious wisdom so elegantly assumed by its dilletanti editor, wisely says we struck "below the belt" in giving a political significance to the SINEY PARKS trial. Let us look at a few facts and see what conclusions they inspire. SINEY is a Catholic Democrat, and PARKS a Protestant Republican. ORVIS, the Judge, and WALLACE, the prosecutor, are Democrats—the former an active politician, and the latter the assumed leader of the Democracy in this State. SINEY, a correspondent, and miner, declares, freely boasted before the trial, that he would be released, basing the declaration on significant political allusions. The trial came off, and a Democratic Court, with a Democratic prosecutor, released the Democrat and convicted the Republican. Can it be assumed for a moment, that all this was accidental? It proves that Democratic Judges and lawyers aim their powers, even in the precincts of courts of justice, against Republican Protestants. We did not strike "below the belt" when we suggested this significant fact.

WHILE what we may say cannot now exert influence on the result in Ohio, we may properly speak of the influence of the vote to be cast. This will be of two kinds,—the directly political, and the moral and permanent. If the State shall go Republican, as we fully expect, its immediate effect on this State will be almost electrical. The slow and hesitating canvass will be changed into one of vigor and intense activity. There can be doubt that the canvass in this State has waited on that in Ohio, yet we are sure that the Republicans are ripe for a powerful canvass during the three weeks of time that remain. It will also throw to the Republican party the floating vote. We do not, as matters are, entertain a doubt as to the result. The more general effect will be to assure doubters that after all, the people know what is to their real advantage. The issues at stake reach to the very foundation of our prosperity and financial safety. If the Democracy triumph and can give effect to their views, we will be plunged into the deluge of inflation. We do not understand a Republican triumph to mean the endorsement of Woodford's views,—but simply the idea of ultimate resumption at such time as it can be safely and easily brought about. We do not need to say that it means that "school shall keep," and that right principles shall prevail.

THE interest of the quiet, conscientious inquiring voter, in the tendencies and outcome of the present canvass in this State, is one of the most remarkable features of the times. There is, among religious and conscientious people, a profound belief that the results of the canvass are of more than usual importance. Not merely is the temperance issue and its direct bearings being looked into, but the currency and school questions are being closely considered. We happen to know that considerable bodies of influential and conscientious men are closely scrutinizing the facts on these several points. While they realize and admit that the school issue is not immediately and openly before the people in this State, it is indirectly involved in the alliance believed to exist between the Democracy and the Catholic Church. They are also inquiring into the exact bearing of the temperance question on the attitude of the several parties. We have recently had close and searching inquiries addressed to us on this subject, by persons who wish to know whether they will best promote real temperance by voting with the Prohibition or the Republican party. We are glad to see this spirit of inquiry, as we strongly believe that no person can fairly and candidly examine these questions in the light of truth and recorded fact, without seeing it their duty to vote the Republican ticket.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, Hon. EDWARD YOUNG, has collated the statistics showing the rate of wages and cost of subsistence in the United States and British America for the year 1874, as compared with preceding years. The interest and value of this set of tables consists in its influence in showing the effect of the business depression on the laboring classes. Of course it does not touch the question, except incidentally and collaterally, of the numbers employed, or of the numbers unemployed. It deals, almost entirely, with the question of the compensation paid those who have employment in the mills and manufactories of this country and Canada. Of course, we cannot go into all the details, as this would involve the republication of the statistics presented, but we will average it, by giving the averages from each department of States. For experienced hands engaged in farm labor in Summer the averages are as follows: New England,—with board, 1860, $1; 1870, $1.45, 1874, $1.48. Without board, 1860, $1.28; 1870, $1.96; 1874, $1.93. In Winter, with board, 1860, 70 cents; 1870, $1.09; 1864, $1.03. Without board, 1860, 99; 1870, $1.55; 1874, $1.53. Middle States, Summer, with board, 1860, 74 cents; 1870, $1.32; 1874, $1.26. Without board, 1860, $1.03; 1870, $1.76; 1874, $1.68. Winter, 1860, 53 cents; 1870, 92 cents; 1874, 86 cents. Without board, 1860, 81 cents; 1870 $1.36; 1874, $1.26. Western States, Summer, with board, 1860, $1.03; 1870, $1.34; 1874, $1.15. Without board, 1860, $1,37; 1870, $1,84; 1874, $1,58. Winter, 1860, 77 cents; 1870, 97 cents; 1874, 93 cents. Without board, 1860, $1.17; 1870, $1.40; 1874, $1.35. Southern States, Summer, with board, 1860, 60 cents; 1870, 86 cents; 1874, 80 cents. Without board, 1860, 91 cents; 1870, $1,20; 1874, $1.09. Winter, 1860, 56 cents; 1870, 69 cents. Without board, 1860, 77 cents; 1870, 98 cents; 1874, 89 cents.

From the above, it will be seen that so far as farm laborers are concerned, the change between 1870,—before the panic, and 1874, after the panic, is but slight. In some cases, prices are fully maintained, but in no case is there material reduction. In the line of mechanical labor, the same results are evident. Thus for blacksmiths, the averages for daily wages are, in New England, 1860, $1.89; 1870, $2.84; 1874, $2.88. Bricklayers, 1860, $2.27; 1870, $3.50; 1874, $3.45. Cabinet makers, 1860, $1.91; 1870, $2.88; 1874, $2.79. Coopers, 1860, $1.50; 1870, $2.92; 1874, $2.48. Carpenters, 1860, $1.83; 1870, $2.79; 1874, $2.93. Middle States, Blacksmiths, 1860, $1.55; 1870, $2.49; 1874, $2.65. Bricklayers, 1860, $1.83; 1870, 3.33; 1874, $3.32. Cabinet-makers, 1860, $1.68; 1870, $2.45; 1874, 2.83. Coopers, 1860, $1.46; 1870, $2.58; 1874, $2.42. Carpenters, 1860, $1.60; 1870, $2.59; 1874, $2.50. We need not use the figures that apply to other mechanical trades, as those given prove the rule. They show that there was a large advance from 1860 to 1870, but that between 1870 and 1874 there was but a slight falling off in the price of labor, as applied to the mechanical trades. In cotton mills labor, the rates are not sufficiently full to admit of comparison, but so far as given indicate little or no change, in the rate of wages, as between 1869 and 1874. The same may be said of woolen mills.

In rolling mills, only the prices for 1874 are given. It is, however, well known that the prices of labor have been generally reduced, but to a very trifling extent. Also that the prices vary greatly, as between this point and the East, the reason being that the system of working, and the ease with which iron is puddled differs greatly at different points. The same remark will apply to all iron manufacturing industries. The present rate of wages only is given, but it is known that a slight reduction has taken place since the panic.

On the other side the cost of living is given, with much particularity of detail, and of this we give only the important parts. In this State, extra family wheat flour, sold, in 1867, at $12.44 per barrel; 1869, $7.75; 1874, $7.88. Corn meal, 1867, $5.18; 1869, $4.30; 1874, $4.52. Beef, roast, per pound, 1867, 15 cents; 1869-74, 17 cents. Pork, fresh, 1867, 15 cents; 1869, 17 cents; 1874, 14 cents. Tea, 1867, $1.50; 1869, $1.35; 1874, 91 cents. Sugar, 1867, 18 cents; 1869, 17 cents; 1874, 11 cents. Shirtings, 1867, 24 cents; 1869, 24 cents; 1874, 13 cents. These figures clearly show that in most articles there has been a clear and decided reduction in prices,—fully corresponding with the decline in the price of labor.

In some views, the table showing the average incomes and expenditures of 124 skilled workmen in Massachusetts is very interesting. The incomes average $746.15, and the expenses of living average $729.60. Thus it is seen that a very fair income was enjoyed during the year just past. These statistics are valuable as showing that where labor is had, but slight reductions in price are given. The decline in compensation for labor does not prove to be greater than the decline in articles of consumption. We believe these tables, in the main, accurately represent the condition of those who are employed. They do not profess to disclose how many are or are not employed, the exact point about which much interest is felt. We believe there are very many unemployed,—and these, where willing to work, deserve our earnest sympathy, and cordial support. Of these we will speak at another time.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are 323 American colleges.

TABLE salt is served in China dissolved in water, it being used in a fluid state.

A GEORGIA Judge has decided that it is just as bad to steal an umbrella as it is to steal an elephant.

THERE is a society of colored sisters in Florida which calls itself "The Rising Daughters of Sepulcher."

MEN have heretofore had bald heads all to themselves, but a St. Louis lady has discovered that twenty-five ladies of her acquaintance are becoming bald from wearing false hair.

THE present yearly coal trade of Cleveland is put down at 1,500,000 tons, representing a wholesale business of $2,250,000. The business has been steadily increasing despite the dull times.

THE English steamer Biscay, belonging to New Castle, stranded off Jutland, while on a voyage from Cronstadt to Bremerhaven. Eleven persons were drowned. The Biscay was an iron steamer, built in 1872, and was owned in London.

THIRTY-FIVE *new* counterfeits have been detected in this country within the last fortnight. Among these are imitations of the $20 notes of the Lebanon National Bank of Pennsylvania, and another of $10 notes of the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKY will leave Rome to-day. He goes first to Paris. He will afterward visit Cardinal Manning at London, and Cardinal Cullen in Ireland. He has ordered a splendid marble altar for the Roman Catholic Cathedral of New York, costing $40,000.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada are Chief Justice W. B. Richards, and Judges S. H. Strong, from Ontario, J. T. Taschereau, from Quebec, T. Faurrier, from Quebec, W. A. Henry, from Nova Scotia, and Wm. J. Ritchie, from New Brunswick. Robert Cassels, of Ottawa, has been appointed Register of the Court.

THE hoisting works of the Utah mine, Virginia City, Nev., were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The works were recently completed with machinery to sink to a depth of 2,000 feet. The engineer stood at his post and hoisted the miners until he was badly burned. Four men remained below. When the engine was abandoned they escaped through an old shaft.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL states that a debt of $11,000 for lawyer's fees was incurred by him in contesting the levy of taxes on property belonging to the Catholic Church, but used for secular purposes; and he calls upon the Bishops of the three Dioceses to see that the sum is raised, as they agreed. It will be remembered that the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and there decided against the Archbishop.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

White Chapel Tragedy—Vanguard Court-Martial—British Naval Failures—New Publications and Announcements of the Publishers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LONDON, September 25, 1875.

If things have not been unusually dull during the past week I must have been unusually unobserving, as I did not recall anything of much interest that has occurred. So, as I have no news of murders, accidents, or horrors of any sort, I shall write something about books in this letter, as most of the publishers are making their announcements now, and we are told what we are to read during the coming Winter.

Naval Statistics.

First, I will give you some naval statistics and dispose of what else I have to say. The inquest on the horrible White Chapel murder, of which I have already written, is still going on. Its result thus far has been to involve Wainwright in seemingly inextricable toils of circumstantial evidence, but to exculpate the young woman who was in the cab when the package of mutilated remains was found. She has so clearly proven her innocence that she has been discharged from custody, although she has received a lesson which will probably induce her not to go about in cabs with gay married men in the future.

In the Vanguard court martial, matters drag slowly on. The present aspect of the case is that the officers of the two ships will be exculpated, with the exception of a young one who seems to be gradually placed in the position of scape-goat. Public opinion seems now to regard red-tape as the cause of the catastrophe. The fleet was in command of the Admiral, who gave his orders on a brilliant morning when they sailed out of Kingstown. In an hour and a half a thick fog settled suddenly around the fleet, so that the Admiral could not change his orders, and the common sense of the young officer alluded to, led him to give orders to get out of line, as it was apparent that in case anything should happen to stop one of the front vessels, disaster must follow. The young officer's orders were at once revoked, and he was reprimanded for not following strictly the orders given by the Admiral, who was some place ahead in the fog.

Apropos of the sinking of the Vanguard I shall quote here a portion of a letter written a day or two ago by a discontented Irishman to the *Times:*

SIR:—The present I believe to be a proper time to give the public some accounts as to the present state of our navy, and to also call public attention to the many failures and blunders committed by our Admiralty, in the building of various classes of vessels for the last twenty-three years. The first ironclads built were the Meteor, Thunder, and Erebus, at the commencement of the Russian war. These vessels never did any active service, and proved to be not at all adapted for sea service; besides, they were of such a construction, that with 150 horse-power nominal, they could scarce steam over four knots. What became of these vessels, the public do not know. At the same time the Admiralty built a large fleet of gunboats—Nightingale, Hyena, Savage and Wolf—class 283 tons, and 90 horse-power, each to carry one 68-pounder gun. These boats did not answer the service intended in the Crimea. Certainly some of them did a little service in China afterwards, but what became of them no one appears to know.

Next in order comes the Blazer and Mastiff, class of mortar floats, of over 160 tons, and upwards of twenty iron mortar floats of over 100 tons, each intended to carry one large mortar, to throw a 13-inch shell. These were specially designed for the attack on Cronstadt, in the Baltic, but never fired a shell, not being suited for the purpose, but what became of this large fleet of vessels is to the public a mystery.

Our dispatch gunboats, Vigilant, Renard and Fox-hound, class a large fleet, each to carry two 68-pounders and four small broadside guns. They did not do any work, but for many years laid up in ordinary dismantled. One of these vessels, the Jaseur, was this year sold to the Irish Lights Commissioners, and converted after considerable alterations, into a buoy vessel, for service on the Irish coast. The Admiralty might have made a present of her for all the service she was to them. However, I hope the Irish Lights will make a good charge to the Admiralty for the use of their lightship moored at the wreck of the Vanguard. Another of the last class of vessels the Alert, after being considerably strengthened, was fitted out for the present Arctic Expedition. What became of the rest?

In 1861, was built the Constance and two other large frigates, each fitted with the most expensive compound engines, of 500 to 600 h. p. nominal. These vessels were a mere experiment, made an experimental cruise to Lisbon, and the Canaries, returned home and laid up in ordinary. From this we must presume they did not come up to the Admiralty expectations.

In 1862 were built two handsome looking vessels, the Warrior and Black Prince, plated for a certain length in midships only, with 4½ inch armor plates. Stem, bow and stern are entirely unprotected; in fact, no stronger for any fighting purpose than the bows and sterns of the present first class, large Trans-Atlantic steamers. A year or two later were built the Resistance and Defence, still only partially armored with 4½ inch plate. Any of these vessels one of our present medium-sized guns will readily penetrate, and they would easily sink by the ram, as being of a weaker class than the Vanguard. The Minotaur, Northumberland, and Agincourt, are of a class found to be too large and difficult to manage; they are protected with 5½ inch armor plates, but could be sunk by the ram or easily penetrated by shot. This fact proved beyond doubt, that of whatever thickness armor is made, guns can and will be made to penetrate it. What will the new 81 ton gun be able to do? But we need not go so far. Try the effect of the two 25 inch mortars, each with its shell of 24 cwt. These were made at the time of SIRW war, but never got further than Wool ich Arsenal, where any visitor may see some of the shells lying. We must presume they did not come up to the purpose intended, or they would have been tried.

What, I would ask, has been the use to the nation, of all this public waste of money? The half million lost by the Vanguard is a mere fraction of the facts stated above. It is time a step was taken in some direction, to thoroughly solve the best class of fighting ships to build. I would say, with many others, a large class of gunboat, with low freeboard, each to carry one gun 25 to 30 tons. These vessels would not cost from above 50 to 60 thousand pounds each complete, and what could a Vanguard or a Minotaur do if attacked say by three or four such vessels. Besides if a gunboat of this class is sunk her crew would not exceed 50 or 60 hands all told, instead of 500 or 600 in a large ironclad as at present.

Publishers' Announcements.

And now to the books. Judging from the announcements of the publishers we shall have a good deal to choose from in many of the departments of literature. In history, for instance, there is Dean Merivale's general history of Rome to the fall of Augustulus in the year 476. This is a condensation and continuation of the same author's famous book on the Romans under the Empire. It is in a neat, compact shape, and I have heard it highly spoken of. Mr. Green, I think I have already told you, is at work revising and considerably enlarging his short history of the English people, which has been the greatest success of any history for years. Dr. E. Bernheim, in "Lothair III., and the Concordat at Worms," gives a history of the great religious struggle between the Emperors and the Popes, which is usually called the war of investiture. Herr G. Weber, whose universal history is so well known in Germany and America, has published a new book called Zue Geschichtedes Reformation—Zeitalters. Sampson Low & Co., have issued the fourth volume of the translation of Guizot's history of France, and announce the fifth as in preparation. The Calendar of State Papers, printed under direction of the Master of the Rolls, is to be continued by the publication of the first volume of the "Domestic series during the Commonwealth." The former series of papers during the reigns from Edward VI., to Charles I. is lusive, have been invaluable for the historian and archeologist. Mr. F. W. Wyon has written a history of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Anne; and Mr. A. C. Ewald has written a life of Prince Charles Edward. I know nothing of either of those works, or their authors. Of, perhaps, more importance is the announcement of translations of Harvi's "Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee," by Miss Cashel Hoey, and of De Reumont's Lorenzo the Magnificent, by a Mr. R. Harrison.

Any one fond of reading of travels can have no difficulty in gratifying, I may almost say in satisfying, that taste in these days, when all the world seems ready and anxious to see and tell what all the rest of the world is doing. There are numbers of new books of this nature ready or announced. I suppose the most successful book of the year is Mr. John Latouches' "Travels in Portugal." All the great writers have praised it, and it is the fashion. Indeed, it is one of those books that every one in society is supposed to have read. I believe it really is a good book, and the second edition is just ready. But it is by no means the only book of travels this year. Captain J. A. Lawson has written of his "Wanderings in the Interior of New Guinea." Captain Craigh, fortunate man, traveled in Herzegovinia, Bosnia and Dalmatia last year, and announces his book now, when everybody talks about Herzegovinia, and most people hear of it for the first time. Good or bad, it is sure to sell. It is called "Over the Borders of Christendom and Eslamiah." The Earl of Dunraven has just started for a long journey in America, but before he went he left the manuscript of his account of his travels there last year in the hands of Messrs. Chatts & Windus. It is called "The Great Divide, or Travels in the Upper Yellowstone." As his lordship, during his father's lifetime, left his home and supported himself as a newspaper correspondent, part of the time in Abyssinia, I believe, he ought to know how to write an entertaining book. Another newspaper correspondent, the distinguished Mr. McGahan, has written "Don Carlos and the Basques," among whom he has been for some time. Mr. John Forrest, who has won fame and praise for his plucky journeys into unexplored Australia, has written an account of his three "Explorations in Australia," while Mr. W. P. Fogg has been prowling about Asia Minor and Persia and put down the results in "Arabistan, the Land of the Arabian Nights." The indefatigable Captain R. F. Burton, announces two trips to the Gorrilla land and the cataracts of the Congo. Dr. Arthur Leared has "Morocco and the Moors," and Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming announces from the Hebrides to the Himalayahs, or eighteen months wandering in the Western Isles and "Eastern Highlands." Translations are announced of Travels in Mongolia by Lieut. Col. Pregavalsky, with notes by Col. Yule, the distinguished editor of Marco Polo's Travels, "To the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi," from the German of E. Mohr, and "Old and New Zealand," by a Paheki Maori.

I don't hear of many promising new novels. One of the usual sort by Holme Lee, the Prime Minister, by inexhaustible Anthony Trollope; Sister Louise, by fast and sentimental Major Whyte Melville, and the "One Fair Woman," by the wild western poet, Joaquin Miller, are the most noticeable. Then Smith, Elder & Co. announce a new uniform edition of Miss Thackeray's works, and there is the usual flood of 3 volume trash, never intended to be read except by subscribers to circulating libraries, and fully coming up to their intention.

Under the general head of scientific books I think I must mention "The Supreme Court of Judication Acts for 1873-5," with annotations, index, etc., by Morgan Lloyd, Q. C. M. P. Mr. Thomas Squire Barrett has got Longmans to publish "The Introduction to the Study of Logic and Metaphysics," and Mr. A. J. Bourke has written about "The Aryan Origin of the Gaelic Race." Mr. Frank Buckland has another of his genial, chatty works called the "Log-book of a Fisherman and Zoologist." Mr. R. A. Proctor announces "Science Byways;" and perhaps in this connection I may mention Mr. W. R. Cosper's promised "Dictionary of Archaic Proper Names," a book which is expected to be to the deities, celebrities, cities, etc., of the ancient Egyptian, Assyrian and Etruscan inscriptions, what Temprière and Anthon have been to classical proper names.

I see only one or two important religious works mentioned. Among these are "Christian Life and Practice in the Early Church" by Dr. de Pressensé, "Harmony of Thought and Thinking," by Thomas Hughes, and the Old and New Testaments, newly revised and arranged, by Rev. Dr. Jacob, Rev. Dr. Gotch, etc. "Grace for Grace," with an introduction, by Mr. D. L. Moody, is one of the shoal of revival pamphlets which has followed the disappearance of Mr. Moody.

When we get nearer Christmas I presume we shall hear of more finely illustrated books. At present the most artistic seem to be: "The Royal Academy Album," which costs six guineas, and consists of thirty-two large photographs bound in a large quarto volume 17x13 inches. They are copies of leading pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition of Paintings for 1875. "Canova's works in Sculpture and Modeling" is a collection of one hundred and fifty fine outline engravings of the famous sculptor's works. A new edition of Wilson's American Ornithology continued by Prince L. Bonaparte might, perhaps, more properly be classified as scientific, although its illustrations are very fine. The XVIII Century, its institutions, customs and costumes, by Paul Lacroix, is another of those profusely illustrated and elegantly printed books about ancient manners and customs, for which the author has established a reputation. Some time ago an unauthorized book called "Thackerayana" was published, containing sketches and drawings by the great master of fiction and knowledge of human nature. The relatives of Mr. Thackeray were much annoyed at the appearance of this book, and believing that it does not give an adequate idea of his artistic powers, they have collected and published a small volume called "The Orphan of Pimlico," and other sketches, fragments and drawings, by W. M. Thackeray.

Smith, Elder & Co. announce Robert Browning's new poem, and Chatts & Windus a new dramatic poem by Swinburne, to be ready by Christmas. Tennyson is said to be busy revising Queen Mary for the stage. So much for the great living poets. A new edition of Landor's works is announced, and a volume of poems and essays by the King of Sweden. Blanchard Jerrold has collected and announces "Final Jottings from Punch," which ought to be a very welcome book. A fac simile reprint of the first edition of Shakespeare's works, 1623, is to be published, and an edition of "Early English Poets," edited by Grosart, is announced, three volumes now being ready, viz: Sir Philip Sidney, Sir John Davies and Giles Fleiter. W. S. Gilbert's Dramatic works ought to be a popular book, as it includes some of the most amusing modern plays, such as "Pygmalion and Galatea," "The Wicked World," "Trial by Jury," and "The Palace of Truth."

As general literature, I have left to the last some of the most important announcements in the publisher's columns. Matthew Arnold has a review of some objections to his Literature and Dogma. It is called "God and the Bible," and cannot fail to be brilliant and interesting. The prose works of the late Sidney Dobell have been collected. Chatts & Windus, famous for queer books, announce "Seven Generations of Executioners," 1688 to 1847, being memoirs of the Lamson family, written by Mr. Henri Lanson. It ought to be horrible enough to satisfy the most bloody-minded. The concluding volumes of the "Life of Lord Palmerston" are almost ready. Mr. John Morley announces: Diderot; and Mr. Jesse: Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians, a subject of great possibilities. Forty Years of Recollections, by Charles Mackay, ought to be interesting, and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's new edition, a centenary, one of Charles Lamb's works is almost ready. Mr. J. D. Dougall, author of "Scottish Field Sports," has written "Shooting, its Appliances, Practice and Purpose." A volume of essays on "Social Subjects," by the late Jacob Omnium, is also ready. "White Conquest; America in 1875," is the mysterious title of Hepworth Dixon's new work. "The Age of Pericles," a history of the politics and arts of Greece, from the Persian to the Peloponessian war, is a new book by Mr. Watkins Lloyd. "It may safely be recommended as the very best book yet written on a very splendid and still unexhausted subject," is the opinion expressed in the *Academy* by Professor Mahaffy, a great authority on the subject, and the second edition of whose "Social Life in Greece" is already published. A translation of the famous memoirs of Duc de St. Simon is almost ready, in three volumes, and with that I think I shall drop the subject and close my letter. X.

The Gov. Andrew Statue.

HYMN WRITTEN BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND SUNG AT THE DEDICATION.

Behold the shape our eyes have known
Once more in changeless stone;
So looked in mortal face and form,
Our guide through peril's deadly storm.

But hushed the beating heart we knew—
That heart so tender, brave, and true;
Firm as the rooted mountain rock;
Pure as the quarry's whitest block.

Not his, beneath the blood-red star,
To win the soldier's envied scar.
Unarmed he battled for the right
In duty's never-ending fight.

Unconquered, with unslumbering eye,
Faith such as bids the martyr die,
The Prophet's glance, the Master's hand,
To mould the work His foresight planned.

These were His gifts what Heaven had lent,
For Justice, Mercy, Truth He spent,
First to avenge the traitorous blow,
And first to lift the vanquished foe.

Lo! thus He stood in danger's straight,
The pilot of the pilgrim State,
Too large His fame for Her alone,
A nation claims Him as her own.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

SAFE LIGHT. IT Cannot be Exploded. ELAINE The Family Safeguard OIL. WARDEN & OXNARD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63½ Wood Street,
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
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JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

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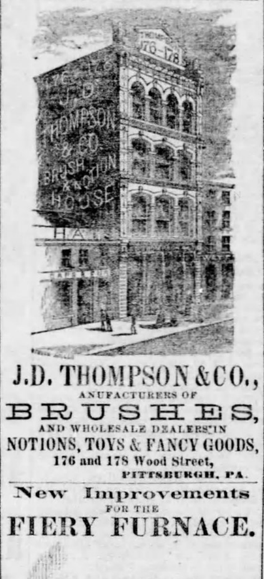
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apl-yd57

Great Reduction in the Price
OF
STEAM BOILERS.
THE AMERICAN
Sectional Steam Boiler Co.
Are prepared to furnish their justly celebrated
WEIGAND BOILER!
Of any capacity at prices below that of any other Boiler now in the market. All persons or corporations who contemplate putting in new Boilers should call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee our Boilers to be as represented. For pamphlets, testimonials and other information, call on or address the Company, at their office,
No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.



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MANUFACTURERS OF
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AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
NOTIONS, TOYS & FANCY GOODS,
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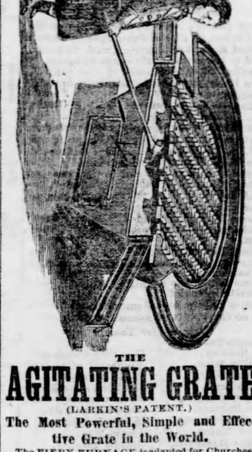
New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.



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AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, to January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fotanabee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Oct. 12, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of WILLIAM STREET, from Ohio street to Perry street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office, until TUESDAY, October 12th, 1875, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Oct. 12, 1875.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SEWER from Bidwell street to Allegheny avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until
WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1875,
when it will be placed in the hands of the Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS,
v38 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Oct. 12, 1875.

Notice to Parties Interested.
The report of the viewers on the opening of
VISTA STREET,
from its present terminus to Goehring's Lane, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessments for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN,
Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY we have this day appointed J. P. KENNEY and M. G. FRANK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Sole Agents for Allegheny county of ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT WINDOW SHUTTER, LOCK and FASTENER, patented May 25, 1875.
F. S. & C. ZIMMERMAN,
Patentees.
October 8, 1875. w31

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9.
NEW AND DESIRABLE
Dress Goods!
At most Remarkable Low Prices,
Immense Stock to Select from.
Our very large sales of Dress Goods during the present week have been met by large supplies of new goods daily coming in, thus keeping our stock new, full and complete. Medium and fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 12½c, New Bright Colored Plaids.
At 12½c, New Gray and Brown Plaids.
At 18¾c and 22c, New Fall Dress Goods.
At 25c, Very Desirable New Dress Goods.
New "Knickerbocker" Suitings,
New Fall Styles in Plaids, &c.
New Camel's Hair Cloths.
New Cashmere and Thibet Suitings.
All the New Colors in
Cashmeres, French Merinos, Mohairs, &c.,
At very low prices.
Splendid Bargains in
BLACK CASHMERES,
From 60c to $1.75 per yard.
Great inducements offered in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
All qualities from 25c to 87½c.
Black & Colored Dress Silks
We still offer full supply of the grand bargains in Dress Silks.

NOTICE.---The ent eighteen large store r we offer to our retail small quantities at the
WILLIAM SEMPLE
, Nos. 155, 167 an
Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
White and Scarlet all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scotch all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Scarlet Flannel
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.
FOR LADIES.
White and Scarlet all Wool
VESTS AND DRAWERS,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 12, 1875.

The banks developed more activity yesterday, and a more cheerful feeling is now obtaining in business circles. We seem to oscillate between inspiration and fear, during short periods. The outlook, a week since, was of the gloomy cast, and while this is not relieved fully, it begins to show evidence of yielding to more cheerful views. The general business outlook, East and West, is decidedly improving, and the hope is largely felt, that a gradual and steady rise in business buoyancy will be experienced.

Says the New York *Times* of yesterday: The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing House on Saturday last, shows some radical changes, especially in loans, legal tenders, and deposits. The most important change is a decrease of $6,123,800 in legal tenders, which can be traced to large shipments to the South and West to move cotton and grain. The banks and bankers of the leading Western cities have been drawn upon heavily by the interior to move grain, and in turn they have been drawing currency from this point. The more active movement of money is one of the surest signs of reviving business, and accounts from the West report trade active there. Advices from the South also indicate a revival of business. The currency sent away during the week was not wanted here, as the supply of money is still in excess of the demand. The continued outflow of money from this centre is likely to cause a hardening in the rates of interest and a more healthy money market, which will do much toward restoring confidence, especially as currency sent hence is being used in legitimate business. The loans are up $4,332,300, principally on account of increased accommodation to merchants. The rise in the specie average is due in part to the receipts in gold from Europe and California. A decrease of $4,247,500 in deposits does not exactly tally with the other changes in the statement, but probably the difference is due to the movement of national bank notes. The circulation is down $718,400. The net result of the different changes show a loss in reserve of $4,819,325, which reduces the excess of reserve over legal requirements to $9,519,275.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¾	5-20's 1865—coupon	120¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	123⅝	10-40's	119
" 1868	119	Currency 6's	124
" 1867	119¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	118⅝	10-40's—coupons	117
" 5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	102⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Erie	17⅜	Union Pacific	67⅜
C. C. & I. C	3½	Western Union	87¾
St. Paul	32	Adams Express	100
Do. Pref	62	American Express	60
Michigan Southern	85⅛	U. S. Express	44⅝
No. Central	85½	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	78⅜
Merch. Union	63⅝	Quicksilver	37⅜
Do. Pref	49¼	Port Wayne	98
Rock Island	101¾	Central of St. Jos.	17⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	89¾	Panama	—
Pacific Mail	36⅜	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union	75¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56⅜	Cen. Trans (S)	46⅛
Mariposa (S)	12¾	Mariposa Pf. (S)	27¾
Oil Cos. of N. J. (B)	13¼	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (A)	92⅜
Oil Creek (S)	10¼	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	75
Lehigh Valley (S)	43⅛		

NEW YORK, October 11, 1875.

The money market was easy at 3@4 per cent., closing at 2. Prime mercantile paper 5@7. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $44,000. The customs receipts were $608,000. The clearings were $51,000,000. Bankers' bills 478@488. Gold opened and closed at 116¼, with sales in the interim at 116⅜. The rates paid for borrowing were 5-64, 1-16, 3-32, 1-64, 1-32 and 3-64 per cent. per diem. At the close loans were made flat. Government's were a fraction lower. In railroad bonds this afternoon the leading feature was a sharp advance in Union Pacific securities and Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds, the latter advancing to 85. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 103¾, land grants to 98, and sinking funds to 88¾. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s sold at 116. State bonds were dull.

The feeling of depression which was so prominent a feature in the early part of the Stock Exchange last week has passed away, and the market gives evidence of a very firm undertone. The low prices current for some shares have naturally induced many outsiders to appear in the market as buyers, and considerable amounts of stock have been purchased for out-of-town parties. While affairs in trade circles have shown a marked improvement of late, the Stock Exchange had up to this stubbornly refused to respond, but to-day there are strong indications that the tide has turned in the direction of higher prices. Stocks at the opening were in the main strong and higher, the improvement as compared with Saturday night's closing prices ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent.

At the second call the market was firm at the advance. The temper of speculation continued throughout the day, and the share list closed at a decided advance in prices. Union Pacific led on the upward turn, and rose from 65¾ to 68 on an active business, an advance for the day of 4¼ per cent. Northwest preferred came next, rising from 47½ to 50, and closing at 49½. St. Paul preferred advanced from 60 to 62 1-2. Missouri Pacific rallied from 18 to 20 1-4. Lake Shore was active, and rose from 52 1-4 to 53⅜. Northwest common advanced from 34 1-4 to 36. St. Paul common from 30 3-4 to 32 1-4, Michigan Central from 54 1-2 to 55 3-4, Pacific Mail from 34½ to 36 1-4, Western Union from 74 1-8 to 75¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 117 to 118, New Jersey Central from 103¾ to 104½, Hannibal & St. Joseph from 16 3-4 to 17 1-2, Rock Island from 102 to 102½, Harlem from 131 to 131 3-4, New York Central from 102½ to 103, Erie from 16 3-4 to 17 1-4, and Ohios from 15 to 15¼. Atlantic and Pacific preferred rose from 5 1-2 to 6.

There was a strong buying of stocks during the day, and there was more confidence manifested than for a week or two past. It is thought from the rapid advance that the stock market has been over-sold. Such investment stocks as Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and New Jersey Central were in demand from those who sold them last week. The road and land mortgages of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad were foreclosed last December, and the property was transferred to a new company, which took the name of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, and immediately proceeded to make a new mortgage, embracing both the road and land. The validity of the transfer is to be contested by some of the old bondholders, suits for a review and other suits for a partition having been commenced in the United States Court at Chicago.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 197,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 23,000 Northwest common, 11,000 preferred, 8,000 St. Paul common, 4,500 preferred, 3,600 Erie, 43,000 Lake Shore, 4,400 Ohios, 13,000 Union Pacific, and 7,000 Missouri Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾, 5-20s of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 119½; do new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 120¾; new 5s, 117; 10-40s, 116; do coupons, 117; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 49½; new, 48; Virginia new, 40; old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 36; Adams Express, 99¾; Fargo Express, 78½; American Express, 57; U. S. Express, 42½; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 17½; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 55¼; Union Pacific, 67½; Lake Shore, 53½; Illinois Central, 93½; Pittsburgh, 90; Northwest common, 36½; do preferred, 49½; Rock Island, 102½; New Jersey Central, 104½; St. Paul, 32; do preferred, 61; Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 18½; Chicago & Alton, 95; do preferred, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 15½; Indiana Central, 24; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 108½.

LONDON, October 11—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £77,000. Consols: Money 93½; account, 93⅞; 5-20s of '65, 106½; do of '67, 107; 10-40s, 104⅞; new 5s, 104½; New York Central, 92; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31½.

PARIS, October 11.—Rentes 65f 45c.

FRANKFORT, October 11.—U. S. new 5s, 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 11, 1875.

Trade in general business continues fairly active, and while it is behind what it usually is at this season of the year, it is about all that we can reasonably expect; it is not to be expected that there will be any material or permanent change for the better until confidence becomes more fully restored. The leading merchandise markets present but little that is really new or important since the date of our last report; the demand for goods of all kinds continues light, confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no changes of sufficient importance to require special mention.

APPLES—The arrivals have been quite liberal during the past week, the great bulk of the receipts are from Michigan and New York States; the crop in this section of the country, as well as in Ohio and West Virginia, is almost complete a failure, but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are still maintained; regular jobbing sales at $2.50@3 per bbl for common to fair, and $3.50@4 for prime to choice.

ALE—Trade continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; X, $8 per bbl to city, and $9 to country; XX, $10; India, $11; half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—Pearls, 7¾@8; Potash, 7 1-4@7¼; Manganese, 6½; Arsenic, 3½; Flour Spar, 2 cts. Trade is quiet.

BEANS—The demand, although light, is increasing; prime new medimns quoted, in a small way, at $2@2.10 per bu. The supply is small, and on arrival our market is bare.

BEESWAX—There is little or no movement, except in a small way, and we quote nominally at 30@33c per lb.

BEANS—Are coming in more freely, and prime medimns are quoted at $2@2.10 per bu. Some Navies offering at $2.10@2.25 per bu.

BROOMS—The demand has been exceedingly good during the past week, and our manufacturers report quick sales at the following quotations: "Union Factory Brooms, No. 2, $2.25; No. 3 hurl, $2.50; No. 4 hurl, $3.00; No. 5 hurl, $3.25; No. 6 hurl, $3.50; No. 3 carpet, $3.75; No. 4 carpet, $4; No. 5 carpet, $4.25; Fancy parlor, $5.00; Steamboat brooms, $3.25a3.50; Railroad, $3.50a4; Whisks, $1.50a1.75; Hearths, $1.90 a1.75.

COKE—There is a moderate business, about all that can reasonably be expected, but no very unsatisfactory prices, which, it is claimed, scarcely cover actual cost of manufacture; quoted at $2.50a2.75 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COAL—Trade in this important interest continues in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition; in addition to unremunerative rates, the demand is light and strikes are of common occurrence. Prices are still quoted at 5 1-2a6c for lump coal, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh, and 4 1-2a5 for nut. Late advices from Cincinnati and Louisville report those markets advancing, with a gradual reduction in stock.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no change to make in rates, which will be found annexed, as follows:

MANILA ROPE.

⅜ in. diameter and upwards	14¼ cts. per lb.
⅞ inch	13¾ " "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	13¾ " "
Tarred Rope and Lath Yarn	14¼ " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	15¼ " "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLE.

Hawser Laid	14½ cts. per lb.
Bolt Rope Yarns	16¼ " "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ " "

SISAL ROPE.

⅜ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb.
⅞ inch	12¼ " "
½ and 5-16 in.	12¾ " "
Hay, spike and hawser twine	12¾ " "

CEMENT AND LIME—Lime—Cleveland, $1,65a1,75; Fremont, $1,65a1,75; Gibsonburg, $1,65a1,75. Cement—Youghiogheny, $1,75a2,00; Louisville, $2,00a2,25; Cumberland, $5,00a3,75; Portland, $7,00a7,50; Calcined Plaster—Fresh Nova Scotia, $4,00a 4,50; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan $3,25 3,50; Nova Scotia, $3,00a3,50; White Sand, $1,65a1,74.

CHEESE—The demand is active at higher prices. Prime September make selling freely at 13 1-2a14c; late August, 13a13 1-2c; July, 12a13. Receipts only fair, and stock here is by no means large.

CANNED GOODS—There is a marked activity in both Peaches and Tomatoes, although our dealers who were fortunate enough to buy early, are selling at 10 to 15c per dozen below what they can get to-day. We quote 3 lb Peaches of standard quality $2,20a2,25 per doz. Tomatoes, $1,35a1,65 for 3 lb. cans.

DRIED FRUIT—It is too early yet to give reliable quotations, but some are offering, from which an idea of prices may be formed. Apples, 9a10c for choice quarters. Unpeeled Peaches, 9a9 1-2 for halves; pared, Peaches, 20a22c. Blackberries, 12a13c.

DRIED PEAS—New are offering at $1,75 at 1.90 per bu.

EGGS—Firm at 22c, with some holders holding for 23c. The receipts are light, as is usual at this season of the year.

FLOUR—There is but little stir, and is really new or important to record; business is moderate; there is a continued fair jobbing trade, while as regards prices there has been no quotable change since the date of our last review. Old and white XX, $6,25a7,50; new ditto, $6,75a7; old amber and white, $7,75a8,25; old spring wheat flour, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7, the outside figure for choice Minnesota. There is quite a little difference between old and new Minnesota flour. The general position of the market has not varied much for several weeks, and the outlook warrants the prediction that there will be much change one way or the other for some time to come. As yet there has been but little new winter wheat handled in this market, but new spring is coming in freely, and will soon have taken the place of old, and, as already stated, new Minnesotas cost almost as much laid down here as old, from which it is evident that it is of a better quality than was generally expected; a great deal of the new winter wheat stock is not giving satisfaction. Rye Flour, $5,50a5,75.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Since our last general report Rio Coffee advanced ¼ to ½c per lb., but it had the effect of stopping business, and the importers on the seaboard were compelled to modify their views, making sales at ¼ off, at which the market closed firm. Java, Maricabo and other mild grades are in good supply, but held strong. The importing trade still hold to the opinion that higher prices will rule in the near future. The views of seller, and buyer are wide apart. Sugars declined ⅛ on Friday for both raw and refined with an active demand for the latter, the market closing steady to-day. A. Thomson & Co.'s New Orleans telegram, received to-day, reports the first arrival of Fully Fair Sugar, which sold at 9¾c. Molasses and Syrups steady. Rice easier.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅛	Ex C	10⅛
Powdered	11⅜	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9½@9¾
N. O. Sugar	8½@9¾	Refined Yellows	8½@10
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	22	Roasted Java	28
Rio Prime	25	Java, in bgs	27
Rio Fancy	26	Java, loose	26½
Rio, in bgs	20		
RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¾@7½	Louisiana, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	65@70
Demarara	50@55		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
White Drips	40	White Drips	45@50
Silver Drips	60	Golden Drips	70@75
SOAPS.			
Colgate's	1 75	Cashmere	80
Wat Soap	7	Quiet, per gross	00
Babbitt's Best	10	Olive	8
Babbitt's N. Y.	9	White Russia Pitted	9¼
Clipper	10	Scrubbing	4
Russian	8 00	Parr's Co. 's Toilet, per box	2
That I. O. U.	8 75	Parr's Co. 's Pure, per box	2
Persian	8 75	Parr's Co. 's Superfine, per box	2
Colgate's Palm, ¼s and ½s	4 75	Parr's Co. 's Honey, per box	1 75
Colgate's Am't Toilet	4 50	Ayr. Co. 's Hon-ey	1 75
FISH.			
Lake Herring—½ bbls	4 50 to 4 75		
" ¼ bbls	2 50 to 2 75		
White Fish—½ bbls	6 00		
" ¼ bbls	3 25		
Mackerel—No. 1, bbls	17 00 to 18 00		
" No. 2, bbls	12 00 to 14 00		
" No. 3, bbls	10 00 to 11 00		
Labrador Herring—Split bbls	9 50		
" " ½ bbls	5 00		
STARCH.			
Common	4½	Silver gloss	9¾@10
Buffalo	09	Corn	10½@11
SEED ARTICLES.			
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	$9,00		@ 9,50
Oat Meal, half bbls	5,00		
Pearl Barley, in bbls	8,50		@ 7,00
Currants, per lb	7¾		to 8
Valencia Raisins, per lb	12		
Layer Raisins, per box	1,45		
Indigo, per lb	1,35		@ 1,50
Bi Carb Soda ss. package	7¾@8		
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	6½		
Potash, per box	9,00		
Prunes, per lb	10		@ 11
French Plum Vinegar, per gal	45		
Cod. Lye, per case	7,75		
Philadelphia Lye	5,00		@5,50
Lamp Chimneys, per doz	85		
Babbitt's Potash Balls, per box	2 00		

GRAIN—There has been considerable activity in grain circles during the past week; got only was there a very fair local trade, but shipments to the interior as well as the seaboard are increasing, which may be attributed to the action of the Penna. R. R. Co. in acquiescing to the demands of our merchants, in regard to prorating. There has been more shipped out of this market during the past sixty days, than for several years prior to that time, and it may be attributed to the fact that our merchants are now in a position to do a forwarding business which was denied them before, and the result is that when our market becomes overstocked, there is a chance to send the surplus to the seaboard. For long as the railroads refused to pro-rate our merchants were completely hedged in; they were shut off from the eastern markets, and did not do one half of the business they could and would otherwise have done. There has been a steady milling demand for Wheat since the date of our last review, and notwithstanding the receipts were liberal, there has been no accumulation, and prices maintained; new red winter, $1,25a1,35; new white, $1,40a1,45; old red, $1,40a1,45. There has been a fair degree of activity in the Oat market, but no quotable change in prices; Ohio and Penna., 41a42 for mixed, and 43a 44c for white. Corn continues dull, the demand here appears to be unusually light for this season of the year, but prices have undergone no quotable change; shelled, 68a 70, on track; ear 70a72 for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is quiet and nominal at 87a90. Sales of western Spring Barley have been made during the past week at from $1,15 to $1,30; Penna. and Ohio fall quoted at $1,25a 1,35, according to quality, and condition.

HAY—The arrivals of baled continue liberal, and with the supply accummulating, and a stronger desire to realize, the market is dull and prices lower; we now quote at $14a15 on track for prairie, and $18a20 for timothy. A large portion of the baled arriving is reported in bad condition. Loose continues to come forward freely; selling at $15a20 per ton.

HIDES—The local demand is small, and surplus stock is being placed more largely than heretofore to buyers further from home. The demand is not large and buyers are slow to take hold. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	7¾a 8¾
Green Salted Steers, Light	8 a 9¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	10 a10¾
Green Salted Calf	13 a14
Green Butcher Cows	6
Green Butcher Steers, light	7
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8
Green Butcher Calf	10

LUMBER—Trade in finishedlumber continues very dull, and prices are lower now than they have been for several years. Following are the current rates:

Flooring—No 1 per M	$27 00
" No 2 "	23 00
Best No 1 Shingles	2 75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	27 00
Shelving 9 in per M	25 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Mouldings ⅝c per lach square per running foot. Inside Shutters from $4 to $6 per window.

Window Frames and Sash inclusive from $3,50 to $4.50 per opening. Doors from $2.50 to $4.50 each.

LEATHER—The general market exhibits but little change since our last report. Upper kip and calf remain dull and low. No. 1 light sawed hemlock and good oak rough leather brisk sale. Red sole, oak sole and pads in fair demand. Other kinds unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,33@ 0,36		
Oak Sole, city	0,36@ 0,39		
Red Sole, B A, heavy and mid	0,20@ 0,22		
Red Sole, Oronoco	0,29@ 0,31		
Red Sole, good dgt	0,25@ 0,28		
Rough	0,25@ 0,28		
Harness, city oak	0,38@ 0,40		
Harness, country	0,33@ 0,35		
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,30@ 0,32		
Hair Skirting	0,40@ 0,42		
Fair Bridle, ¾ doz	60@65		
Belt Leather	0,40@ 0,46		
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25		
Finished Upper, ¾ foot	0,18@ 0,27		
Finished Kips	0,50@ 0,90		

MILL FEED—Bran continues dull but unchanged, $18a19 per ton; Shipstuff and Shorts and Shipstuffs quoted at $22a25, and middlings at $28a31, according to quality.

ONIONS—In fair demand but unchanged; $2,50a2,75 per bbl.

OILS—Extra winter lard oil is very firm. John V. Lewis & Co extra winter white miners oil in brisk demand, and selling at 75c per gallon. Linseed has fallen of 5c per gallon, and the market dull; 64a65c. Carbon quoted at 14@14½ cts for standard brands. We quote Procter & Gamble extra winter strained Lard Oil, $1,10a1,15; W. Alexander & Co.s' winter strained, $1a1,05; P & G., No. 1, 90a95; P. & G. No. 2, 77a80c.

POTATOES—The market has been overstocked during the past week, and prices in consequence ruled lower; Peerless and Early Rose, quoted on track by the car load at 33a37 cts per bushel. Prime Peach Blows, of which there have been but few in market, as yet would bring 40 cts per bush. Sweets dull and lower; $2a3 per bbl., the outside figure for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The market advanced one-fourth of a cent on Bacon, with a slight decline on Bulk meats and Lard. Mess pork sold in Chicago at $23,00 on Saturday, in car lots, with sales of small lots at $23,25. Hogs lower, with very light receipts at the western packing places.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	17	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	12¾	Do. half bbls	15
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	—	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	13¾
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, sid	15	Do. in bbls	14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do. in buckets	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	11	Do. 2 lb caddies	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	18¾
Short Rib do	15	Do. 5 lb do	18¾
Clear Sides	15½	Do. 10 lb do	18¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23,75	Carbon Oil	12
Miner's Lard Oil	90	Cheese	13
Lard Oil	1,10		

WHITE LEAD—Standard brands 9¾c per lb by the ton, and ¼@½c additional for small lots.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is increasing, orders are coming in more fairly, and some of our manufactures are reported sold 30 days ahead, but as yet there has been no improvement in prices. Discounts quoted at 75 to 75 and 10s, that is for round lots.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. Sq'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	6 75	10 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	12 00
10 by 13 to 11 by 14	8 00	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	11 00	15 00
12 by 18 to 26 by 24	11 00	16 00
24 by 30	11 00	16 00
15 by 26 to 25 by 30	13 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 36	14 00	22 00
26 by 30 to 26 by 36	14 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	15 00	28 00
26 by 44 to 28 by 56	16 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		35 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 54		35 00
30 by 58 to 34 by 58		40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		45 00

Allsizes over 40 inches in length, and not making 50 inches in length, will be charged in the 24 quality bracket. An additional 10 ₱ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 60 inches wide. Orders taken by mail are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

TOOTHPICKS—Live Chickens per pair, 40a 50c, by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS—No movement in either Clover or Flax. Timothy selling slowly at $2,75a 2,90 per bushel.

TALLOW—City, 10; country, 8 1-2a9c.

THE WOOL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 11, 1875.

Pittsburgh.

We have no special change to report since our last. We hear of considerable purchases being made of fine wools in the adjoining counties, prices remain unchanged, and the same caution is exercised by buyers in excluding all unmerchantable and heavy wools, which are bought at 25c, while good conditioned clean washed wools are readily taken at 40c. Advices from the east report the market rather more active, but prices still rule low, and unmerchantable prospect for better prices. We make no change in our quotations, which are nomi nal.

Choice clips of Fine Fleece..... 40c
Ordinary 38c
Heavy and unmerchantable..... 35c
Medium and Combing Fleece..... 40a45c
Tubwashed 40a45c

NEW YORK.

The market was a shade firmer and fairly active. The sales were as follows:—3,000 lbs medium fleece at 47½c, 12,000 lbs do at 50c, 5,000 lbs heavy do at 30c, 10,000 lbs do at 47½c, 5,000 lbs do do at 50c, 15,000 fine unwashed do at 30c, 5,000 lbs do medium do at 36c, 4,000 lbs combing do at 60c, 30,000 lbs X and XX Ohio do at 45 47c, 10,000 lbs spring clip California wool at 26a28c, 20,000 lbs do do at 21c, 5,000 lbs do do at 22c, 13,000 lbs do at 24c, 25,000 lbs do at 24½c, 25,000 lbs fall clip do at 17 1-2c, 10,000 lbs do slightly burry do do at 17 1-2c, 2,000 lbs scoured do at 38c, 5,000 lbs tub washed at 52 1-2c, 5,000 lbs do at 55a57c, 6,000 coarse unwashed at 30c, 3,500 lbs fine washed at 46c, 3,000 lbs Texas at 24c, 2,000 lbs do at 25c, 30,000 lbs and on private terms 25,000 lbs medium fleece, 50,000 lbs X and XX do, 5,000 lbs mixed wool, 8,000 lbs spring clip California, 10,000 lbs do do, 95,000 lbs fall clip do, 2,200 lbs do do, 27 bags scoured do, 13 bags No. 1 pulled, 6,000 lbs Texas, 5,000 Georgia, and 75,000 lbs Australian.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market continues dull; the manufacturers purchase in small lots to supply immediate wants, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Sales include Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces—XX and above, 45a46c; X, 45a46; medium, 44a45c; coarse, 44a45; coarse delaine, 49; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine, 41a44; medium, 48a50; coarse, 40a43; combing washed, 58a62; combing unwashed, 42 1-2c.

BOSTON.

The sales include combing and delaine fleeces at 58a60c for washed, and 40a49c for unwashed; unwashed and unmerchantable at 28a35c; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 44a46c for X, XX and above, and 47a50 for medium and No. 1; X and medium Michigan at 42a44; Wisconsin and other fleeces at 40a45; 1,000,000 lbs. California at 20a36c for spring, and 16a22c for fall.

BALTIMORE.

The receipts of wool continue light, and the market is quiet but steady. We quote as follows: Burry at 25a30c, unwashed at 32 a35c; tubwashed at 46a50, and fleece waseed at 40a42.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 11, 1875.

The market was firm and considerably excited to-day, and prices have almost got back to where they were prior to the recent break. Crude was quoted at $1,67 1-2a1,70 for immediate shipment; United certificates fluctuated between $1,45a1,50; Conduit ditto $1,50a1,52 1-2. Refined also higher, it is said exporters are endeavoring to buy, as is frequently the case when the market is depicted as it is at present. Philadelphia delivery quoted at 13 1-2a13¾c, and Baltimore at 13½c.

Oil Barrels unchanged but firmer; countries, $1,40a1,50; city make, $1,60a1,65.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
R. S. Duncan	Brilliant O W	538
J. Crawford	Aladdin O W	460
S. Craig	Sunbeam O W	228
R. S. Duncan	Liona O W	160
J. J. Fisher	Bly O W	160
G. W. Robinson	Loomis O W	145
G. Begtz	National O W	80
S. T. Garland	Citizens O W	80
Total		1,853

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens	S. E. Poultney	780
Vesta Oil Works	S. E. Poultney	958
Standard	Warden F. & Co.	644
Brilliant	Warden, F. & Co.	644
National	Warden F. & Co.	112
J. T. Stockdale	Warden F. & Co.	250
Standard	Warden F. & Co.	200
David Bly & Co	Geo. Pohe	100
King & Goodwin	Geo. Pohe	100
Wormsey M & Co.	W. P. Logan	300
W. P. Logan	J. P. Logan	200
Central Ref'g Co.	Central Ref'g Co.	142
Total		4,206

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour and grain firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,13.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 11, 1875.

CATTLE.

The number on sale did not differ much from that of last Monday 837, against 842, nor was there much difference in point of quality; there was a very fair assortment of all kinds, and while the market was generally reported slow, their was no quotable change in prices. Choice beeves of which the supply was light, brought from 7¼a7½c, but there are fewer of this kind wanted; even the best butchers, are buying more medium cattle, in preference to paying quoted rates for the best, and the outlook at the present writing indicate, that cattle of this character are destined to rule lower, here, in sympathy with the leading eastern markets as well as that of East Liberty; the very best grades of butcher cattle have declined fully 50 cts per cwt. within the past two weeks in the markets mentioned, and Allegheny, if we are not mistaken, is bound to follow their example. The supply to-day was not large enough to admit of a decline, and being a retail market it does not fluctuate as violently as other markets; however, there is no question, but the tendency, for all grades is toward a lower range of prices, and it would be better for all concerned, except the producer, if the best cattle were down to 6a6 1-2 cts., in a retail way. At the rates just quoted the butchers would be enabled to realize a fair margin, and of the drover can always do better when the butchers is making money, as the two interests are closely allied, and the one is benefitizes with the other.

Medium to good butcher cattle sold to-day at 6a6½, and for these there was a very fair demand; common to fair, 5a5¾; Bulls, 3a4 cts., common cows and heifers 2½a 3¼. There were a couple of cars of Texans on sale, and it is worthy of mention, that they are selling fully as well if not better than common natives. Stock Steers averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs quotable at 3¼a4 1-2. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

M. Weil, C'go	19	R. O. Campbell	18
N. & J Rotchild	21	C. M. Heines	20
Marks & Bro	55	Holmes L & Co	31
Gerson & S	79	S. B. Bay	20
B. J. Trauerman	20	W. Hamilton	20
Eppinger & Rosenwald	20	Bloom & Bro	29
Aull & V	30	C. Bussey	20
W. Humes	Pa 6	S. Lowenstein	20
Kelley & Co	7	R. Jarard	17
Hartman & Co	10	J. Kerr	Ohio 19
J. Bechner	29	A. Greenwald	22
Total	237		
Total last Monday	342		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale was again small, 829 and mostly common in point of quality; the supply, however, was fully equal to the demand, which always commences to subside at this season of the year, while as regards prices we do not think there was any quotable change, as compared with last Monday. A good deal of the stock was in bad condition, having been driven through the rain and mud, and did not sell as well in consequence. The sheep available at 4 to 5 1-2; medium to good, 4 3-4a5; common to fair, 3 1-2a4c. Lambs quotable at 5a6c per lb. for fair to prime, and $2a2,50 per head for common. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Robinson & R. Pa	56	Kelley & C	Pa. 83
W. Humes	" 28	R. McCaslin	" 113
J. Gettman	" 63	M. Fliuner	" 80
P. Sheitmantle	" 105	H. Ronga	" 99
A. Shelley	" 28	A. West, Virginia	55
J. F. Neeley	" 99		
Total	820		
Total last Monday	851		

HOGS.

The retail trade is improving, which may be attributed to the cool weather and lower prices, sales were reported to-day, in a retail way, at 8 to 8 3-4c, gross, to say quality. If the cost was reduced sufficiently to enable the butcher to cut his money out of the meat, there would be five sold where there is one now.

FRESH COWS.

Were in light supply, and with an increasing demand the market is stiffenin g and prices are higher. Following sales were reported: J. Gallagher, one extra milker, $70; C. M

HOME NEWS.

Pennsylvania Christian Association.

The regular annual meeting of the Christian Missionary Society for this District will convene in the First Christian Church, Allegheny, (Rev. Jos. King's), to-day. The Convention will be made up of delegates appointed by the different churches of the State. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. S. Shephard, of Troy, Pennsylvania; Rev. Thomas Munnell, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Peter Vogel, of Sharon, Pennsylvania; Rev. C. L. Loss, of Bethany College, and others.

Thursday will be devoted entirely to Sunday school institute work. Frank M. Green, Secretary of the Ohio State Sunday School Association, will be present and conduct the exercises. He is a well known worker in this department, and will no doubt make it specially interesting. The morning will be devoted to the discussion of the general topics, the afternoon to the "model school," and the evening to a jubilee.

A Bluff Game That Didn't Win.

"I'll bet any man fifty dollars that Allen will be elected Governor of Ohio to-morrow," said a gentleman stalking pompously around the rotunda of one of our principal hotels last night.

"Yes, sir, fifty dollars, even up, that 'old Bill' makes the riffle. Money talks, you know, and I've got the stamps right here." This gaseously inflated representative of unlimited greenbacks elevated his chin, threw out his chest and vigorously slapped with his hand the breeches pocket supposed to contain the amount of National currency necessary to sustain his offer. He piped his tune for a good while, and renewed his proffer again and again, but the wind and music were both finally knocked right out of him. Alf. Beall, of Uniontown, one of old Fayette's best and staunchest Republicans, quietly remarked to the one who was doing so much talking, "My friend, you are a stranger to me, but I ain't willing to see any one suffer, and as you appear anxious to get rid of half a hundred I'll cover your money." With this he extracted from his wallet five "rags," each with the Government X on its back, and, figuratively speaking, shook them under the Democratic proboscis. The ardent adherent of the aged William and the persistent advocate of expansion immediately contracted. When called upon he wasn't at home. He was fully competent to talk Allen up, but hadn't the grit to stake his money.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. James Lewis last night enacted the part of *Perkyn Middlewick* in Byron's comedy of "Our Boys." The play failed to create any enthusiasm. Mr. Lewis fully met the expectations we had entertained regarding him. He is an able and conscientious actor and in the *role* of "the retired butterman" gave a faithful and unexaggerated personation of a genuine English character. The members of the company having just returned from their trip had hardly sufficient time to memorize their parts and the play will doubtless run more smoothly this evening.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

The new attractions drew a good house last night. The play of the "Black Hand," with Frank Jones and his musical features as the prominent parts, is very entertaining.

Trimble's Varieties.

The strongest company of the season is now on the stage at Trimble's. It includes popular specialists, aside from the numerous other inviting performances.

THE A. C. C. T. A.

Yesterday's Meeting of the Alliance and Prohibitionists.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance was held yesterday at their rooms. The regular and special reports of workers were received and acted upon, at the conclusion of which work a meeting of the Prohibition Central Committee was held.

The first work of the Central Committee was the reception of reports of committees. These indicated that vigilance committees had been appointed in every election district in the county.

The Committee on Meetings and Speakers reported that their work showed an increased demand for speakers. They also stated their inability to secure Neal Dow, owing to his illness.

The holding of elections at taverns was denounced in emphatic terms in a resolution that was adopted unanimously.

A feature of the meeting was the presence of the Prohibition candidate for Governor, Mr. Browne, who made some remarks embodying an account of the progress of the canvass.

A committee was appointed to obtain legal advice on points in dispute, concerning the election, immediately after which the meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION IMMINENT.

The Kiralfys Claim the Exclusive Privilege of Making the Trip "Around the World in Eighty Days."

"It never rains but it pours." Last week we had our theatrical sensation in the "Two Orphans" and their severe trials before Judge Ewing; this week we are only to be allowed to make the tour "Around the World in Eighty Days," through great Australasia, if it all. Yesterday arrived in the city, from New York, Mr. W.K. Boothe, attorney for the Kiralfy troupe, who will to-day apply to Judge Ewing for an injunction restraining the production in this city of the play named by the company now playing at the Academy of Music. The case is very similar to that of the "Two Orphans" last week. Sometime ago the play was dramatized in Paris from a novel by Jules Verne. The piece had a wonderful run, and the Kiralfys hearing of it purchased the right to produce the play in this country. Before they produced it in New York another troupe, the same that played it here last night, succeeded in getting another version of it, and opened with it at the Bowery Theatre, New York, under the title of the "Berlin Version." They claiming to have purchased it in Berlin. The Kiralfys applied for and obtained an injunction in New York, a certified copy of which, it is understood, Mr. Boothe brings with him here. The play has been produced in other cities by inferior companies, which the Kiralfys did not deem it worth while to interfere with.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Allegheny Theological Seminary.

An occasion that is looked forward to with warm interest by those who will participate in it is that of the fiftieth anniversary of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, of the United Presbyterian Church. The exercises will be held in the First United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, on Thursday, October 14, 1875.

The order of exercises embraces some very attractive features, and is as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Chairman, Rev. J. T. McClure, D. D. Congratulations, the Chairman. Theological Seminaries, Their Place and Importance as Part of the Working Power of the Church, Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D.; the Origin and History of the Seminary, Rev. J. G. Brown, D. D.

2:00 P. M.—Chairman, Rev. D.W. Collins, D. D. the Theological Education for the Times; the Elements of it, and the Best Modes of Imparting it, Rev. David Paul, D. D., Rev. J. R.W. Sloane, D. D.; The Heart Culture Required as a Qualification for the Sacred Ministry, Rev. W. G. Moorehead; the Faithers of Our Church, Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D.; Our Deceased Professors, Rev. B. Waddle, D. D., Rev. W. A. Mehard, D. D., Rev. Alexander Young, D. D.

7:30 P. M.—Chairman, Rev. H. H. Hervey. The Seminary Whose Semi-Centennial we Celebrate; What it Has Done, and What We Should do for it, Rev. T. H. Nevin, D. D. Informal speeches. Devotional exercises of each session under the direction of the Chairman.

A large number of friends will doubtless be attracted, and the affair prove the success that it should.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Programme of the Third International Conference.

The Third International Conference of the Women's Christian Associations of the country will open at the Second Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. Howard's) this afternoon at four o'clock. We have already given full particulars as to the object of this conference, and need only now add that judging from present appearances, the Conference will be a signal success in infusing fresh life into the department of Christian work undertaken by these associations. The following is the full programme:

Tuesday, 4 o'clock P. M.—Preparatory meeting. Receiving credentials of delegates. 7 1-2 o'clock P. M.—Opening meeting, Rev. W. D. Howard, presiding. Voluntary, choir; prayer, Rev. R. S. Alsop; address, Mr. A. G. Byers, of Columbus, Ohio; singing, choir; voluntary remarks; collection; singing—"Jesus of Nazareth," congregation; benediction, Rev. Dr. Howard.

Wednesday, 9 o'clock A. M.—Devotional exercises, conducted by New York delegates. 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.—Address by resident, Mrs. F. R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh; appointment of committee to nominate permanent officers for Conference; singing, hymn, "I need Thee every hour;" election of officers; address, "Personal Consecration," by Mrs. R. Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia. Adjournment. 12 o'clock M. 2 o'clock P. M.—Calling roll of delegates. Reports of delegates. Adjournment. 5 o'clock P. M. 7 1-2 o'clock P. M.—Meeting opened with prayer. Bible reading, conducted by Mrs. R. Pearsall Smith; singing, congregation. Benediction.

Thursday, 6 o'clock, A. M.—Devotional exercise, conducted by Philadelphia delegates. 9¼ o'clock, A. M.—"Reformatory Work." A paper upon this subject, written by Mrs. Pennyfather, of England, will be read. Adjournment, 12 o'clock M. 2 o'clock, P. M.—Address, "Our Daughters," by Mrs. Torhune, (*Marian Harland.*) Topic for conversation—"Boarding Homes." Adjournment, 5 o'clock, P. M. 7 o'clock, P. M.—Rev. S. F. Scoyel presiding. Reading of foreign reports; singing, congregation; benediction.

Friday, 9 o'clock, A. M.—Devotional exercises, conducted by Cleveland delegates. 9¼ o'clock, A. M.—A paper will be read upon "The Distinctive Work of Young Women's Christian Associations," written by Mrs. McCready, of New York. Adjournment, 12 o'clock, M.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them Sold by all grocers.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Second Day of the Show.

Points of Interest Concerning the Great Exhibition—The Attendance—Some of the Leading Displays.

Yesterday although not so pleasant as is might have been in temperature for visitors to the Exposition, was still quite at favorable as could have been expected after the rain of the preceding day. But few lockers on were to be seen at the building until after twelve o'clock, but in the afternoon and during the evening a very respectable number passed into the monster edifice.

THE WORK

of arranging the articles for exhibition, the prosecution of which somewhat interfered with visitors on Saturday, was much nearer completion yesterday. The debris from the carpenter work has been cleared away, the floor swept, and altogether a decidedly more neat and orderly appearance obtained. On last Saturday everything seemed to be in inextricable confusion, and only those who saw the interior of the edifice on that day can realize how rapidly and completely order has been evoked from chaos.

To attempt, in a single article, to give a complete idea of

THE MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

would be an egregious failure, whoever should make it. The only certain way to obtain a correct idea of the magnitude of the Exposition is to go and see it. When you do, the first thing that will attract your attention, after your entrance at the central doorway, will be the profuse and elegant

FLORAL EXHIBITION.

This includes ornamental plants and flowers of every description. Here can be found the luxuriant flora of the tropics side by side with the not less attractive, if not so gorgeous, plant-beauties of our temperate zone. The exhibitors in this line have vied with each other in arranging their attractions, and the result has been such as to defy a brief pencil sketch to portray.

MUSIC

abounds everywhere; not that in every portion of the building can be found musical instruments, but everywhere can be heard continually the soft melody of the piano or organ, or the imposing strains of the band that now and anon send forth its martial harmonies. Music and flowers combined need but little added to drive dull care away.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

is quite attractive even now, and in a day or two it will be more so. A number of pictures are yet to arrive from the Chicago and Cincinnati Expositions, among them being some of considerable worth and celebrity.

Work is still being rapidly prosecuted in

POWER HALL.

It is expected that steam will be ready today, and some of the many interesting and intricate machines set in motion. The space in this department was taken several days ago, and still applications come in for more.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

was one that attracted considerable attention yesterday, owing to the report that those who had rented stands for its sale would not quietly comply with the orders of the Executive Committee. It was understood last evening that all the liquor venders had concluded to abdicate at once as the best way to settle the question.

THE BALLOON

did not make an ascension yesterday on account of the wind, but it will go up today and every succeeding day of the Exposition, in the afternoon.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

According to an announcement previously made, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday in the press headquarters of the Exposition building. The meeting was called to order at about half-past eleven A. M. by the First Vice President, John F. Dravo, in the absence of the President, Hon. Thos. M. Howe, who was detained by illness.

Mr. Dravo stated the object of the meeting. It was thought that two things could be accomplished—one was to endorse, by their presence, this first Industrial Exposition of these two great cities; and the other was to bring the Chamber of Commerce into more prominent notice on the part of the citizens. He regretted to say, in view of these two large cities and their extended territory, that the Chamber of Commerce had not been as well sustained as it should have been. He hoped the association would attract the interest of the citizens and lead them to aid in making it successful. He then modestly stated that there were better speakers present than himself, and introduced Gen. J. K. Moorehead.

Gen. Moorhead had not come there to talk, but to be instructed by the younger and more energetic members. He was an old fogy himself, and feared there was already too much of that element in the Chamber of Commerce. What it needed was young blood—the energy of youth. He spoke briefly of the past history of the Chamber of Commerce, and alluded in flattering terms to the energy of Pittsburgh business men, saying that the only thing they lacked—and that was extremely important—was concentration of effort. It was the lack of this that caused Pittsburgh to be far behind the position she should occupy.

John H. Hopkins, Esq., was then called upon. He made a short but neat and appropriate impromptu address. His remarks were chiefly confined to the Exposition and the great interests of Pittsburgh. His earnest sympathies were with the Chamber of Commerce and the Exposition.

Mr. Thomas Marshall, Colonel Hon. Felix R. Brunot. He responded by giving a short account of the old Pittsburgh Board of Trade, to which institution our cities owed more than anything else, and of the great commercial meetings of Detroit, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, etc.,

His opinion was that no city could get along without an organization of this sort. It was not necessary to name every day. The politicians had for several years been tinkering about the question of finance, while the industries of the country were suffering, and the question was really one which merchants and manufacturers should decide. In his opinion, the great remedy was to provide markets for our manufactures by the fostering of immigration, and thus supplying home markets. The operation of a protective tariff—it ought to be increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. He concluded by congratulating those who had been instrumental in getting up this Exposition, and spoke in warm terms of the great success that has been achieved, and looked forward to the time when such Expositions shall become permanent.

J. H. Bockerstson, Esq., followed, giving an account of the Exposition and the work accomplished, and alluded to the backwardness of Pittsburgh in assuming the place to which her merits entitled her. The lack of "self-esteem" was the main cause of this. It was clearly the duty of Pittsburgh to support such institutions as the Chamber of Commerce.

Captain W. W. Martin made the concluding address. He likened Pittsburgh to Jonah's gourd; its growth had been continuous and great. He also lamented Pittsburgh's lack of self-assertion, and was certain that nothing could better cure her than the Exposition.

The meeting then adjourned.

In making a tour of the building the first thing which attracts the eye is

THE FLOWER GARDEN

around the fountain. This space, exactly in the center of the main hall, has been given up to several florists, and, indeed, they have succeeded in making a very rich display. The two leading houses in this branch of trade, Messrs. Murdoch & Co. and Mr. Hugh Graham, of Allegheny, have excelled all their previous efforts, and the result is almost a fairy flower garden. On the north side—that next to South avenue—Messrs. Murdoch & Co. have a much larger space, running nearly the whole distance allotted for the floral display on that side. They have erected two long platforms running parallel with each other with an aisle between, and the rear platform slightly elevated above the other. On these they have grouped, in picturesque order and with a careful regard to form and color, the rare plants and flowers which they exhibit. In the collection there are some of the handsomest ferns ever seen, and the display of exotics is very fine. The flowers and plants have been arranged so that while there is no crowding, there is yet a full solid mass of green plants and budding flowers. Messrs. Murdoch & Co. have a very large and complete nursery at Oakland, and a central office at No. 112 Smithfield street. Across the way on the other side of the fountain the space has been taken up by Messrs. Bochman & Patterson, of No. 132 Smithfield street. The arrangement adopted by them is somewhat different. At one end they have a office, or station, which is surrounded with plants outside, and interiorly affords a resting place for weary pilgrims—it being free to all. At the other end of the space they have a small model greenhouse filled with rare exotics. The doors of this green-house, however, are left unlocked so that persons can pass in and out, and inspect the plants. The intervening space between the houses is filled with plants and shrubbery, and rustic work, promiscuously arranged, and yet as a whole forming a most charming affect. The display is worthy of the reputation of the firm. After the floor display next in point of attraction is possibly that of

THE MUSIC.

In this department it was found necessary to scatter, as the sounds of the different musical instruments would jar. Hence the different firms who put on exhibition their goods are to be found in different parts of the hall. The result is that there is melody wherever the visitor travels, and when the band is not at work, the music is still kept up at the different headquarters of the exhibitors. The music dealers have made very great efforts, and there is displayed the finest collection of instruments we have ever seen. Commencing at the west end of the hall, the headquarters of Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, of No. 79 Fifth avenue, are found. They have a long space, which is filled with pianos and organs of the various makes for which they are agents. A curiosity in their collection is an old piano made by the brother of John Jacob Astor, and brought over to this country by John Jacob in 1803. It is a quaint-looking instrument, but even yet gives forth melody when skillfully manipulated. Another feature of the stock on display here is a magnificent upright Chickering, valued at $1,500. It is made of ebony and satin wood, very highly polished and carved and inlaid with gold leaf. It is made for exhibition at the Centennial. The firm also exhibit a number of the famous Mason & Hamlin organs, and half a dozen makes of pianos, of which they are agents.

Right across the avenue from them is the stand of Messrs. Kleber & Bro., of No. 122 Wood street. This firm have on exhibition several extraordinarily fine specimens of the great "Steinway," of different styles. A "grand square" excites general admiration for its superb finish. Of its melody nothing need be said. This firm has also on exhibition several of the Hallett & Cumston pianos, and the justly famous Burdett organ. These latter are in diffent styles, but the music from them all is the same. Messrs. Kleber & Bro. have a large space, but they have it fully taken up and their display attracts universal attention from the lovers of music.

Away at the other end of the building—the west end—John Zweidinger, the Smithfield street music dealer, finds an exposition home. He has a large assortment of pianos and organs—the famous Jubilee Organ being a specialty. The organs are very finely finished and are gotten up in various styles and sizes. The Jubilee is so well known to the musical world that it needs no special comment. Every time it was played upon yesterday crowds surrounded the stand. Zweidinger also has another attraction in a large circular show case, in which he exhibits the smaller musical instruments, of which he makes a fine display.

Almost directly across from Zweidinger on the north side of the house is the space occupied by Messrs. Knake & McGinn, No. 12 Sixth street, the well known music dealers, importers, manufacturers and dealers in pianos, organs and musical goods generally. This firm has on exhibition a fine general assortment of musical goods, including several pianos and organs of various makes. Their display of the smaller musical goods, of which they also make a specialty in connection with their other business, is large and very attractive. Everything in the line of musical goods may be seen there.

Coming down towards the main entrance and crossing to the south side, the visitors next is compelled to stop at the headquarters of Messrs. S. Hamilton & Co., of No. 51 Fifth avenue. They have a very large and prominent space, and they have filled it with a most attractive assortment of goods. They have the pianos of Decker Bros., Decker & Haines and Bradbury, and the celebrated Estey and Clough & Warren organs. The specimens of pianos are beautiful enough to grace a Queen's palace. The finish is remarkably fine, and this is saying a great deal in art. Each of the great piano manufacturies for whom they are agents, is represented by a superb specimen, which is as perfect as art and skill and genius can make it. The firm also exhibit a number of styles of the Estey organs—all sizes and prices, and various grades of finish. Some of these styles are very ornate, while there is not one of them which is not tasteful in appearance. The firm seem to have even outdone all their previous efforts in this line.

GROCERIES, &C.

After thus making a tour of the music stands, the visitor will doubtless be prepared to take in some things which are not associated not so much among the luxuries as among the necessaries, and if he feels so inclined as he turns from Hamilton's display, the first thing which will attract his attention will be the Chinese Pagoda, located near the centre. The pagoda runs up in a pyramidical shape about forty feet, and is surmounted by a couple of glass globes, upon which the sun is shedding all of that enterprising grocer and tea dealer, Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of the establishment corner of Fifth avenue and Market alley. Mr. Jenkins has been at considerable expense, and has utilized his space by putting upon it one of the most attractive and prominent features in the exposition. The pagoda has not yet been completely filled up with the goods which it is to contain, but when it is complete it will be a marvel of beauty and unique adornment.

In the same neighborhood is the display made by Messrs. S.S. Marvin & Co., of Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, the famous manufacturers of Marvin's superior crackers. The firm has secured a large square plot, and upon it there been built up a pyramid of crackers in boxes with glass fronts. Every variety and style of cracker and biscuit manufactured by this celebrated house is here on exhibition. The display is an odd one, and attracts great attention. The crackers are of different kinds, and of different colors, according to the ingredients, so that the pyramid is not unlike Mosaic work. To look at the display gives one a strong desire to taste the dainties.

Another neighborhood display made by Mr. Kinder Blair, the Fifth avenue confectioner. This gentleman has a varied assortment of foreign fruits, candies, nuts, cakes and confectionery, a sight of which would stir up the sluggish appetite of the most satiated epicure. While in this line in the direction of eating, the visitor will naturally be attracted to the

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

display, in which several firms are showing what they can do. The old established China house of Messrs. George H. Garber & Co., No. 100 Wood street, makes a very fine display. Their niche is filled up with some of the most elegant china and queen-ware ever brought to the city. Among the assortment is a very rich French china dinner set, which can be had for the small sum of $1,200. Another very exquisitely finished china set is the combination $500. In addition to these fine samples, have other grades of goods, ranging down to the most ordinary dinner set; so that the whole range of the trade is exemplified. These goods are taken direct from the works, and are but samples of the stock always kept on hand.

Messrs. Reppert and Williams, of Penn avenue, under Library Hall, also make a fine display. Their display of fine China ware is very large, and comprises a number of new and very beautiful patterns. In the line of glassware they also make a fine display, both in the cut and pressed glassware for general use. One wonders at the inventive genius which devised so many rare and unique patterns. This firm also exhibit a fine line of housefurnishing goods, comprising everything that can thought of, or called for, in that line.

In the line of glassware, also a full display of goods manufactured at home is made by the firm of Messrs. Thorny, Chipman & Co., No. 43 Wood street. This firm exhibits a choice assortment of glass tableware, and other descriptions of glassware. The stock comprises chiefly good manufactured at home, and is a splendid commentary upon the skill and genius of our glass workers.

In the glassware line—although not in the direction of the table—is the display made by J. P. Smith, Son & Co., of No. 161 Fulton street. This firm exhibits a full assortment of lamps and general glassware, such as goblets, dishes, vials, fancy bottles, &c., in almost endless variety. There are samples of everything in the glassware line that is needed in the household. Some of the lamps are rare specimens of artistic work.

A very large display is also made by Messrs. R. P. Wallace & Co., of No. 39 Wood street. The stand by this firm is occupied with glassware, lamps, and carbon oil tanks. The latter comprises samples of the celebrated Portland Oil Tank for use in stores and dwellings where safety and cleanliness are desired. It is the most complete arrangement of the kind we have ever seen, and well deserves the name of perfection. The firm in addition also makes a fine showing of lamps, of all sizes, patterns and styles,—some plain and some so ornate that one wonders how the glass worker ever achieved such a triumph. Any good housewife will find this of the attractive stand.

The next attractive feature to householders is the display made in the

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

A number of our best manufacturers have here vied with each other, and the judges will have difficulty in deciding where the prize should go. Messrs. Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., of No. 194 Liberty street, have a long space on the north side just west of the Press Headquarters. They have filled it up with stoves of all kinds—stoves for parlor, kitchen, dining room and office. A feature of their display is the celebrated Revolution Cot coal burning stove, which is a beauty. It is made in several sizes. They also have a large number of cooking stoves that will delight the eye of the practical housewife. There is also the Lincoln stove and the Model cooking stove, and other styles. These stoves are all well finished, and compactly put together. They look as though they were made for use, while where ornamentation is possible, it is added with good effect.

Right across the way is a similar display made by the firm of A. Bradley & Co., the Wood street stove manufactures of Messrs. Bradley & Co., exhibit a number of their celebrated cooking stoves, large and small sizes. They have also office and parlor stoves of neat patterns and substantial build, together with the stove and open parlor grate, which has all the advantages of a stove for cleanliness, and of a grate for ventilation. Their "cookers" look as if they would be hard to beat.

In this same department Messrs. Graff, Hughes & Co., of 206 and 208 Liberty street, make a display of their Fiery Furnace, the Boston Cooking Range, and Larkins' patent grate—their manufactures, which have achieved a wide fame. They are all set in position, so that one can see just what they look like and can have an idea of how they work. It is needless to refer to the special points of excellence claimed for these manufactures, as they have been tested and endorsed by many, and their fame is widespread.

Messrs. Bissell & Co. of 235 Liberty street, in this department make a display of grates and mantles that is really as attractive, to the admirers of the beautiful and useful, as the Art gallery. They have a very long space, and exactly in the center have placed one of their celebrated Pittsburgh Ranges. On one side of the range are the pure marble mantles, and on the other the various marbleized imitations of various colors. The mantels are put up with the grates underneath, and so the whole work is complete, showing the full effect. The grates are all highly polished and nickle plated, and are of the kind known as the "Peerless" shaking grate. The marble and marbleized mantels are of a variety of patterns, some of them being inlaid with gold tracery. The marbleized mantels are of various colors. Some in imitation of wood, others of rich graining, and others of variegated marble. The display is a superb one, and visitors who took in the Chicago and Cincinnati Expositions say there was nothing in this line to equal it at either of those exhibitions.

CARPETS.

Another interesting display is that made by the carpet dealers. They are scattered over the building, wherever they can get the best place for display. Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co., of No. 31 Fifth avenue, have the space against the wall of the Art Gallery, at the west end. It is a very large space, but they have covered it completely. They have three large squares of carpet, the centre one being body Brussels, and the other two being tapestry Brussels. The figures and the colors are very handsome, and make a fine contrast. There is also hung up in the center a small, square piece —a sample of the carpet which was made for the Grand Central Hotel (Ralston's) in San Francisco. They have also lined the strip below the carpet with a bordering of Linoleum, the celebrated English floor cloth. Two very exquisite pictures of Burns and his Highland Mary, woven in wool and known as Mosaic pictures are hung up here and attract great attention. Messrs. McClintock & Co. also propose to cover the side walls and put in a row of gas jets.

At the other end of the building part of the side-wall of the dining hall is covered with carpet by Messrs. D. & F. S. Welty, of Federal street, Allegheny. They have a varied assortment of Brussels, ingrain and other styles of carpeting, which they have arranged in artistic order. They have also put up a sample of their upholstery work, in the center of their display, which adds very greatly to the effect. Their space looks very rich and elegant.

Mr. Henry McCallum, of No 77 Fifth avenue, in the same neighborhood has taken up a portion of the east end of the dining hall with his display. He is not behind his competitors. He has fitted up his space with a fine display of carpets, rugs, matting, oil cloth, and window shades, cornices, &c., and has made a display which attracts the attention of every visitor. The display of carpets and rugs made by him is varied and very brilliant. His stock of oil cloth is of a diversified character and fully up to the reputation of the house in this line.

As a neighbor Mr. McCallum has the firm of Messrs. Dunlap & Beaman, of No. 136 Federal street, Allegheny. This firm has secured a space on the east wall of the building near the dining hall, and has covered it with their goods. The wall is first concealed with fine body Brussels and tapestry carpets. Then there is a cornice and a set of lace curtains in front falling down in graceful folds and looped back so as to give a good view of the carpets in the rear. The effect is very beautiful. All the goods exhibited by the firm are thus set off to the best advantage and the full beauty of the display can be taken in by the spectator.

DRY GOODS.

Leaving the Carpet Department, the display made in dry goods by the well-known firm of White, Orr & Co., No. 35 Fifth avenue, attracts great attention from the ladies. This is the only firm exhibiting, and they manifestly feel and fully realize their credit. This is one of the old standard reliable houses of Pittsburgh, and we are glad to note that it has set the precedent of showing what the dry goods trade of our city is. They have made a fine display, and have shown how it should be done. The work of decorating and arranging, we understand, was under the supervision of Mr. Orr, and it demonstrates that he understands the art of tasteful arrangement. The display consists largely of staple and fancy dress goods, black goods, fine silks, house-furnishing and linen goods, blankets, Nottingham and Swiss curtains, cornices, and various lines in the dry goods line. The display gives a fair idea of the varied stock always kept on hand in this old established house, and of the character of the goods. Their assortment of white linens is very fine, all the goods being imported specially for this house. In dress goods the stock comprises goods from the lowest to the highest price. The silks are of all shades and qualities, from the lowest priced to those manufactured by C. I. Bonnett & Co., Ponson, Ancienne Maison Hamot hand spun, Cheney Brothers American and Givernaud. American plain colored silks in fashionable shades at very low prices, Navy Blue, Prune—Seal Brown, Smoke—Myrtle Green, etc. In every department the same range is observed, so that there is something for all classes and purses. The display is really one of the most beautiful and attractive features of the whole Exposition, and it is no wonder it attracts such general attention. The ladies, particularly, are enthusiastic concerning it.

JEWELRY.

In the "what-to-wear department," now that we have mentioned dry goods, perhaps a word would be appropriate here in calling attention to the display made by the jewelry and silver ware line, exhibited by the house of John Stevenson's Sons. They have secured the northwest corner of the hall, up stairs, and have fitted their niche up in a very handsome style. Their display embraces fine jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware of all kinds, silver-plated ware, bronzes, statuary, and everything usually found only in a first class house, such as that of Stevenson's Sons. This is one of the most brilliant displays made—for the silver and gold glistens under the light, and everything shines like a mirror.

HATS AND CAPS.

Messrs. Fleming & Ogleve, of No. 139 Wood street, have secured a place, and have on exhibition a fine assortment of hats, caps, furs, and buffalo robes. This is the only firm in this line of goods that has yet exhibited enterprise enough to make a display. The showing made by the firm is a very creditable one,—and now that the precedent has been set, others are certain to follow. It would be hard to equal this display, however.

PAINTING.

Mr. W. C. Cooke, of Allegheny, the well known painter and grainer, gives some specimens of his skill in a number of varieties of natural woods. He has also an artistic handier of the brush, and his specimens are fully up to what they should be, coming from under the hand of one who has such a wide-spread reputation in our community for fine work.

DRUGS.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, the druggists, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets, make an exhibition of drugs in their special line. They have a large assortment in boxes and in fine glass vials, which gives a very pretty effect to their display. They are wholesale dealers, and their stock on exhibition consists principally of those specialties for which the house is famed. All these are fully shown, and one gets an idea of the magnitude of the trade enjoyed by this representative house.

MANUFACTURES.

Coming back to the manufacturing line, the display of paints made by Messrs. Livingston & Co., attracts attention. They are located on the south side balcony, and have on hand a number of bronze, brass and iron castings. They manufactures small castings exclusively, and every branch of their trade is represented.

The famous Fort Pitt Boiler Works, Messrs. D. W. C. Carroll & Co., have a small space, but they make a display which is highly interesting to practical mechanics. They exhibit specimens of their riveted boiler plates riveted by a steam hammer, and also, along side, show a section rived by hand. It only takes half an eye to see the superiority of the steam riveting. They also have a piece of unriveting that has been separated. This was done expressly for the purpose of showing that when the rivet was driven home by the steam hammer there was no "raise" of the iron around the edges of the hole,—a charge which has been made against the process of steam riveting, but which is, by this exhibition, shown to be utterly false. The practical mechanic who looks at this section thus separated will need no further proof of the superiority of steam riveting.

PLUMBING.

In this neighborhood the display made by Mr. Edward Bourne, the plumber of No. 45 Market street, is worthy of special mention. He shows a bath tub, a marble wash stand, water-closet fixtures, fixtures for the bath house, steam heaters and other fine specimens of that class of workmanship. The specimens are conclusive evidences of his superiority in this line, and show that he is a first-class workman.

STAIR BUILDING.

On the north side balcony Mr. Wm. Peoples, the Allegheny stair builder, has some specimens of his work. Stair building is a science, and the display made in connection by this gentleman demonstrate that it is a science which he practically understands. One specimen of a spiral stairway is very pretty. He has also specimens of hand-rails, balusters, scroll mouldings and newel posts, both plain and ornamental, which will be very attractive to the practical house builder and worker in wood.

CARRIAGES &C.

Those who are looking out for anything in the line of carriages will find what they want in the display made by Mr. J. A. McKelvey, of the Bazaar, No. 4 Diamond street, Pittsburgh. He puts on exhibition some very fine carriages, road wagons, rockaways, buck wagons, carryalls—all well finished, handsomely proportioned and yet apparently very stoutly put up. A handsome sleigh is also one of the attractions in this stock—and a look at it makes one almost hear the jingle of the bells.

In the same line—though on the opposite balcony—Messrs. Loughrey & Frew, of No. 102 Wood street, have on exhibition a very large assortment of saddles, harness, bits, belting, satchels and traveler's outfits. They have some very elaborate samples in the harness line. Of carriage robes they show a full stock. Of trunks and traveler's satchels the display is very large and of a varied character. It is a display worthy of the house.

But here we take a rest for to-day. We have other points in our note book, but they must be reserved for another day. Our readers, however, in the meantime should visit the Exposition and verify for themselves what we have written.

The Managers were yesterday notified that the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and the Panhandle Railroad, would extend their excursion tickets to the Exposition three days instead of two.

Inside the building it was rather uncomfortably cool yesterday and last evening, but it is expected that the steam heating apparatus will be finished by this evening.

The balloon did not go up yesterday on account of the wind. It will go up every calm afternoon.

THE OHIO ELECTION RETURNS.

As great interest is felt by many of our citizens in the result of the Gubernatorial election in Ohio, which takes place to-day, an arrangement will probably be made to day to receive the returns by telegraph at the Exposition building in Allegheny. A magic lantern will then be used to show the returns, as they come in, upon a large screen in the eastern portion of the building

Don't Forget

the second and last sale of burial lots at auction, at Mount Lebanon Cemetery, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Sale of Burial Lots

at Mount Lebanon Cemetery will take place at one o'clock on Thursday, October 14, on the Cemetery grounds.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Penn Avenue Interest Ordinance Vetoed by the Mayor—Special Meeting of Select Branch To-morrow to Discuss the Matter—The Case of Fire Commissioner Hays—Wood Street Improvement—Ordinances Passed and New Business Submitted.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Select branch was called to order at 2:20 o'clock, and the following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Arnholt, Rodgers, Bates, Braun, Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Dannells, B. Darlington, Evans, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Herron, Holliday, Fahnestock, Hunter, Jeremy, Sawyer, Kernan, Kerr, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Meyer, Finley, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Hayden, Ray, Schild, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, Taylor, Weldon and President Gross.

ANONYMOUS VETO.

Before proceeding to the regular business of the session the Chair presented the following message from the Mayor, it being a veto of the ordinance applying to the payment of interest on bonds issued under the Penn avenue act the money now in the Treasury and applicable to the redemption of South Side market bonds:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, October 6th, 1875.

To the President and Members of Select Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith return ordinance No. 473 without my approval. The ordinance, when stripped of its legal and formal verbiage, is simply intended to authorize the application for the time being of moneys collected for one special purpose to be used in another direction.

If this ordinance is carried out it must be with the intervention of the City Treasurer. The application of this money by the Treasurer to the purpose intended through this ordinance is declared by act of May 1, 1857, to be a crime involving severe penalties. The language of the act is as follows:

SEC. 2. That whenever any moneys shall have been or may hereafter be collected by law in any city, county or township for any special purpose, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer of such city, county or township, it shall be unlawful for such Treasurer to apply such moneys or any part thereof to any purpose than that for which such moneys shall have been or may be collected; and every such misapplication shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor for which such Treasurer may be indicted and tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper city or county, and upon conviction thereof, such Treasurer shall be punished by a fine of not less than the amount so misapplied, and by imprisonment in the jail of the proper city or county for not less than three months nor more than one year; *Provided*, That prosecutions for all offenses under this act shall be commenced within six years from the time when such offense was committed."

For the reason indicated, and others which I do not deem it necessary at this time to give, I withhold my approval of the ordinance.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

The document was received and filed, and Mr. Shipton said that the next step would be to take up the ordinance and see if it could be passed over the Mayor's veto.

The chair stated that to pass it in that way would require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of all the members elected to Council.

Mr. AIKEN said that that many members were not present, and on his motion the ordinance was temporarily laid aside.

NEW BUSINESS.

On the call of the wards the following business was presented:

Mr. HUNTER, resolution directing the City Engineer to report to Councils at its next meeting why the embankment on the Monongahela wharf, from Penn avenue to the Point bridge is allowed to remain, and by whom and at whose expense it was erected. Passed.

Mr. MCGIMPSEY, petition for the abatement of over-assessed taxes. Referred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, a resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to prepare an ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers for the ensuing year. Referred.

Mr. METZGAR, petition for a sewer on Concord alley, in the Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for a gas lamp at the corner of Penn avenue and McComb's alley. Referred.

Mr. KERNAN, a number of petitions for abatement of taxes. Referred.

Also, a resolution exonerating Thomas Burns, of the Thirty-third ward, from the payment of taxes. Passed.

Mr. NEGLEY, petition for the grading of Euclid street to James street. Referred.

Mr. BROWN presented a statement of the financial condition of the old Water Committee, showing that the unexpended balance on October 1st was $16,696.88, and that the amount necessary to meet the expenses